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FIRST EDITION.

FIRE IN OIL CITY.

A Hotel, School House and Other Buildings Destroyed.

Explosion of a 10,000 Barrel Tank,

Narrow Escape of the Firemen.

Particulars of the Losses and Insurance.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., April 10, 1872.

About ten o'clock this forenoon a fire broke out from a flue in the Gault House, Union street, Third ward, and spread rapidly. Fisher's pump and engine No. 4 were soon playing, the latter from the river bank. The large public school building adjoining caught and burned fast. About half past eleven, when the flames were under control, a spark from the steamer set fire to the dry grass on top of the Model Refining Company's 1,000 barrel iron tank near the river. A moment after a tremendous explosion occurred, which was heard all over the city. The tank was nearly one hundred yards from the fire, and its explosion was unlooked for. The wooden top flew off and a dense cloud of smoke was thrown up as from a volcano. A scene of indescribable terror and confusion followed. Hundreds of men, women and children rushed frantically in every direction for safety. The burning oil flowed down and surrounded the magnificent steamer No. 4, nearly destroying it. The firemen, with the team, made a hair-breadth escape from being burned to death. Iron tanks were exploding, and no one but the most brave enough to approach the burning region.

The Main street fire was raging anew, and the dense smoke was suffocating. The burning oil had cut off the lines of hose; no water could be secured, and it was feared the entire west side would go. Messages were sent for assistance. The Model tank was filled with water as a precaution against fire, with only 200 barrels of oil on the top. The wind had been blowing almost a hurricane all morning. Hand engines and hook and ladder trucks were brought into use, and after heroic and terrible labor on the part of the firemen and citizens, the flames were brought under control at about 12:30. The Titusville, Tidioute and Romeseville companies started but did not arrive in time. The Franklin fire company could not get by the long trains of cars run out on the main track for safety, in time to work.

The losses are as follows: Public school building, $8,000, insured in the People's of Pennsylvania for $1,400; Lancaster city company, $1,400; Reading company, $1,400—the only property insured. Robinson & Gault, owners of the Gault House, $6,000; W. H. Rhodes, lessee, furniture, &c., $2,000. Mrs. Benn, dwelling, furniture, &c., $2,500; Wilson Davis, damage on furniture, &c., $250; three buildings and contents, estimated at $5,000; Overton & Bowers's office, cooper shop and warehouse, $2,500. Fisher Bros., engine house, &c., $500; Beers & Carmen, ditto, $600; city damage to steamer, hose, &c., $2,000; Erie Transportation Company, six iron tank cars, estimated at $3,000. Model Refining Company, Pittsburgh, 200 barrels oil and damage to tank, estimated at $1,225. The City Council this afternoon voted to buy a new steamer and have the old one repaired as soon as possible.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10, 1872.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the message from the House returning the Senate tariff bill was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The Indian appropriation bill was considered and passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HILL, from the Postoffice Committee, reported a bill abolishing the franking privilege from July 1, 1873. After debate it was recommitted.

The executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill was considered in committee of the whole. The Senate amendment appropriating $50,000 for the expenses of the civil service reform system was debated until adjournment.

MEXICO.

Reinforcements from Vera Cruz for Matamoras—Revolutionists Likely to be Successfully Resisted.

MATAMORAS, April 10.—General Palacios received a courier extraordinary last night from Tampico, advising him that the steamer City of Media had left Vera Cruz with troops and munitions of war for Matanoras, and that the steamer Tobasco would follow immediately with General Cerda and additional reinforcements. Both steamers are expected at Bagdad to-day, and river steamers are going down to the mouth of the Rio Grande to bring the troops up. The city is quiet and orderly. The revolutionists appear quite dejected as it was intended Generals Trevino and Queroga should besiege Matamoras before reinforcements could get here.

POLITICAL.

Democrats Demand the Nomination of Davis and Curtin by the Cincinnati Convention.

CINCINNATI, O., April 10.—The *Chronicle's* Washington special says an important conference was held there yesterday between the liberal Republicans and leading Democrats in and out of Congress, to reach some understanding by which cooperation might be secured at the Presidential election. The Liberals insisted that it would be indispensable to nominate two Republican reformers at Cincinnati, and that they could not put forward a ticket divided in politics. The Democrats urged that the Columbus ticket was composed of one Republican and one Democrat, and that the Liberals ought to accept a compromise ticket. The Liberals would not yield their original position, but finally the Democrats signified their willingness to take Davis and Curtin, and requested the Liberals to advise their friends that this was the extremest point the Democrats would yield. The Democrats said that with a ticket other than Davis and Curtin they could lose the vote of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Illinois and Indiana. Among the Democrats who took part in the conference were George H. Pendleton, Gen. Morgan, Dan Sorhees and ex-Senator Doolittle.

The Massachusetts State Convention Declares for Grant and Henry Wilson.

WORCESTER, MASS., April 10.—The Republican State Convention for the choice of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention met in this city to-day. The proceedings were very harmonious. Ex-Governor John H. Clifford, of New Bedford, presided, and made a brief address strongly indorsing the administration of President Grant. The delegates elected are Alexander H. Rice, Boston; Dr. George B. Loring, of Salem; ex-Gov. William Claflin, of Newton; P. E. Aldrich, of Worcester; Oliver Ames, of North Easton, and Sylvander Johnson, of Adams. The resolutions are brief and invocate the re-election of President Grant, they also recommend Henry Wilson for Vice President.

The "Liberal" Movement in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, April 10.—There is a good deal of activity in political circles at the State Capital, and reports from all the counties indicate a Liberal Republican movement is developing considerable strength. Among the names on the letter of endorsement of the Cincinnati convention are Hon. Jesseck Dubers, Hon. J. Hatch, Hon. O. H. Miner, Hon. F. M. Tyne, Generals Juo. W. Connell and Cook of this city, also Horace White, of the Chicago *Tribune*, ex-Governor Koerner, of Belleville, Gen. S. W. Moulton, of Shelbyville, Hon. Jno. Wyant, of Gilesburg, Judge Dommer, of Jacksville, and many other prominent and influential Republicans in all parts of the State. The first three named above mentioned were Republican State officers during Mr. Lincoln's residency.

Resumption of Lake Navigation.

CHICAGO, April 10.—The river and lake are free of ice. Of four hundred and seventy vessels in port, fifty-seven are loaded or chartered, and of fifty-four tugs ten are in commission. Lumber cargoes have arrived from Manistee, Muskegon and Manitow. It is expected that the Straits of Mackinack will be open about May 10th.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

In the Ohio Senate, yesterday, a bill was passed providing for the ventilation and general regulation of coal mines. In the House changes were passed, providing that in letting contracts for public buildings, contracts for each branch of work shall be let to separate parties, who shall be responsible for their work; to allow railroad directors to purchase in open market, but not direct other board of directors, stock of their respective roads; that inmates of soldiers' orphans' homes may remain there until eighteen years of age, making the standard weight of a bushel of potatoes sixty pounds and of canned tomatoes seventy pounds per bushel, and making it a penal offense to sell except by weight.

The steamship Dacian is ashore at Jeddore, twenty-five miles from Halifax, N. S.

Gov. Archbold, of Manitoba, has resigned.

F. F. Cogswell, a prominent lawyer, was fatally and seriously wounded by a burglar, in Leader, N. Y., Tuesday night. The burglar escaped.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

A Speech by M. Gambetta.

PARIS, April 10.—Gambetta, in continuation of his tour throughout France, delivered an address to the citizens of Augers, in the Department of Marne Et Loire, last evening, in advocacy of the Republic. In the course of his remarks, Gambetta asserted that the whole country was practically unfit for the defeat of the supporters of monarchy. In support of this statement he cited as proof the results of the municipal and departmental elections. Gambetta continued by a spirited assault on the members of the party of the Right in the Assembly, who, he said, are utterly distrusted by the people of France, and concluded by vigorously urging on Thiers the definite establishment of the Republic.

Doings of the Carlists in Spain.

MADRID, April 10.—Advices from Catalonia state that the Alcalde of Gracia had been arrested by a band of Carlists, but was quickly released. Troops are still pursuing the Carlists in the State of Geronia, and have captured four prisoners. Dispatches from the Province of Old Castile state that a band of priests and Carlists had attacked the municipality of Agreda, and gaining an entrance, seized and carried off all the electoral documents. Disorders are reported in a very large number of towns, in consequence of the declaration of the result of the votes at the recent election. The disturbances in Galicia are principally against the authority of the Governor of the Province of Oreuse.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, April 10.—At the banquet given last night by the Russian Minister, Count De Brunnon, Minister Schenck was present.

LONDON, April 10.—The claimant of the Tichborne estate appeared in the Criminal Court and pleaded not guilty to the indictment against him. A writ of *certiorari* was issued, removing the case to the Queen's Bench, where the prisoner will be tried in June. Meantime he was recommitted to Newgate.

A Paris dispatch to the *Times* says Thiers has abolished the passport system, and henceforth travelers will be registered at the frontiers. No tax will be levied therefor, nor will they be subject to the scrutiny of civil officers while in the country.

PARIS, April 10.—The authorities of the French Departments on the Spanish border have been instructed by the Government of Versailles to receive Spanish refugees and send them to the Basque provinces for detention. They have also been ordered to stop all packages going into Spain containing cartridges or powder.

MADRID, April 10.—Fuller returns of the recent elections for members of the Cortes have been received. Returns for 238 districts as follows: Ministerialists, 291; Radicals, 62; Republicans, 12; Carlists, 38; Opposition Conservatives, 52.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, April 10.—The steamship Spain collided with the steamship Ptolemy yesterday in the Mersey, and the former was damaged.

NORTH SYDNEY, April 10.—The steamship Europa, from New York, and the Scandinavian, from Portland, have arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, April 10, p. m.—Consols, money, 92¾ account, 92¾. American bonds—5-20s, '62, 92¾; do '65, 94; do '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 93¾.

FRANKFORT, April 10.—5-20s, 92, 95¾.

PARIS, April 10.—Rentes 55f 55c.

LIVERPOOL, April 10.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 11¼d., Red winter 11s 6d. Flour 25s@26s 6d. Corn 27s 9d. Beef 64s. Cheese 58s.

Extent of the Loss of Coal at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 10.—The loss of coal and barges on the river here from moorings is estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000, after deducting barges picked up by boats sent in pursuit. The Short Line and Little Miami Railroads commenced running trains to-night. No extraordinary freshet is expected this time in the Ohio.

Most Extraordinary Earthquaking.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—Letters from Lone Pine say the whole Owens Valley has been moved southward fourteen feet. Over seven thousand shocks occurred to date, and still continue, but are not of sufficient force to do damage.

HEARSAY EVIDENCE CREDITED.

The Governor Denied a Hearing.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph.]

The course of the *Telegraph* on the collection of the war claims, and of George O. Evans, the accredited agent of the State, is so well known to its readers that we deem it unnecessary to define it again; and whilst we think that all parties connected with that transaction have committed gross errors, to use the mildest term, we cannot but think the report of the committee to go unnoticed.

A large mass of evidence was collected by the committee, all of which will officially appear in print within a short time, and we shall as soon thereafter as possible, publish the most important parts, all tending to corroborate the statements already made, that Evans had collected a large amount of money, out of which he had retained nearly three hundred thousand dollars, under the plea that he was entitled to ten per cent. on all the money paid by the United States to Pennsylvania, whether collected by him or not. This claim being so unreasonable, was disallowed by the accounting officers of the State, but as Evans had the money in his possession, they had no means of getting it from him; and, indeed, he defied them to do so.

After a great deal of trouble, the testimony of George O. Evans was procured in the city of New York, and in answer to various questions as to whom he had paid money, he said he had paid money to—

D. C. Forney	$ 6,000 00
S. P. Brown, Washington	20,000 00
Dr. Trimble, Washington	6,000 00
J. R. Dunglinson	2,500 00
	$34,500 00

These thirty-four thousand five hundred dollars were paid to the gentlemen named for services rendered, and as a matter of personal friendship; and Mr. Evans declared, in the most positive terms, that NOT A DOLLAR WAS DIVIDED WITH ANY STATE OFFICIAL OF PENNSYLVANIA. Here, then, was the most positive assertion, under oath, that Governor Geary, or any other official, *never* received a dollar.

The committee then called before them, a day or two before the adjournment, S. P. Brown, the gentleman referred to in Mr. Evans's testimony, and Brown swore that Evans and himself were co-partners in the collection of these claims; that himself and D. C. Forney had concocted the plans for the passage of the resolution, and had Evans appointed; that Evans was to divide with him on the basis of five per cent., and that he had only paid him $18,000 (instead of $20,000 as Evans swore). Mr. Brown further stated that Evans left a memorandum with him on which "appeared the name of Governor Geary and friends for $30,000; D. Forney, $6,000; J. Robley Dunglison, $5,000, and 'other parties' $8,000. He subsequently stated to me that he was to procure the publication of the life of Governor Geary, and that a large portion of the $30,000 was to be appropriated to that purpose. In a subsequent conversation Mr. George O. Evans told me that he had an interview with a publishing house, the name of which he mentioned (I think it was Appleton & Co., but am not certain), and that it would cost $40,000 to publish the life of Governor Geary, including the $10,000 more than he had anticipated. Another consideration he was to give to Governor Geary was either to purchase a controlling interest in a paper in Harrisburg, or to start a new one, to bring Governor Geary's name prominently before the people as a candidate for the Presidency. This proposed paper was to be run wholly in the interest of Governor Geary, and to be under his (the Governor's) control."

This is, then, the story of a confederate of Evans in the collection of the claims, with whom, as he alleges, he divided to settle. He makes a directly contrary statement to that of his principal, Evans, and on this hearsay evidence the committee found their argument, and censure the Governor in the severest manner.

The Governor and his friends allege that they never heard of this man before, and they don't know him now, and never knew that he was before the committee at all, or heard of his evidence until the report was published. If this is correct the committee found their case properly, to say the least. The Executive of the Commonwealth was entitled to a proper defense, and the committee have certainly not treated him fairly in so important a matter wherein he stands charged with a high crime.

We repeat that the *Telegraph* is no man's organ; but justice demands the Governor required that he should have been heard in the premises. The report of the committee containing these charges was read in the Senate but a half an hour before the adjournment, and the Governor had no time to reply to it; but we hope that he will be able to refute successfully the charges made by S. P. Brown.

In Memoriam.

Yesterday Mayor Blackmore received a circular letter from A. S. Soloman, of Washington, D. C., Chairman of the National Morse Memorial Association asking that a public meeting be held on Tuesday evening in honor of the late S. F. B. Morse. The following preamble and resolution, adopted by the National Association, accompanied the letter.

WHEREAS, The United States House of Representatives has passed its bill appropriating for the purpose of holding a memorial meeting in honor of the late Samuel F. B. Morse, on Tuesday, April 16th, and prominent members of both Houses of Congress and other distinguished speakers have consented to address the meeting, and

WHEREAS, The telegraph has been freely placed at the disposal of this association for that evening, to secure an exchange of sentiments with the meetings held in all portions of the country,

Be it resolved, That the municipal authorities of the cities of the United States are hereby invited to call meetings of similar character in their several localities on the same evening, in order that the meetings may be in telegraphic communication, and thus a simultaneous expression be given to the national grief on the occasion of this irreparable loss.

H. AMIDON, Secretary.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

M. BELLONET'S RETIREMENT.

Kansas Senatorial Corruption Case.

A Trick of the Bayfield Lobby

Prospective Fight Over Ku-Klux Bill

Speculators in Alabama Claims Desire the Withdrawal of the Demand for Indirect Damages.

Action at Harrisburg Not Liked.

Opposition to the Ticket Threatened.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10, 1872.

M. Bellonet Recalled.

When Secretary Belknaps letter to Secretary Fish, which was first made public in Sumner's preamble to his French arms resolution, was thus brought to their notice, there was no measure to their indignation. They immediately surmised that it was given out through the instrumentality of the French Minister, and Secretary Fish wrote the former a letter interrogating him to this effect. M. De Bellonet replied that the Secretary of War having read to other persons this letter without putting them under an injunction of secrecy, he had not considered himself bound in this respect. In winding up his letter Bellonet concluded with the following sentence: "Is it possible that this letter was a trap to catch me?" In responding to this epistle, Secretary Fish said that the threatening manner in which it was written called for no direct answer, and he therefore forwarded a copy of it to Minister Washburne, at Paris, with instructions that it be laid before the French Government, and M. Bellonet's retirement from this point.

The Kansas Senatorial Corruption.

Being somewhat fresh as a politician, Caldwell, the Kansas Senatorial corruptionist, has been very uneasy ever since the report of the investigation in his election by the State Legislature has been presented to the Senate. Pomeroy, however, affects to make light of the whole matter, and appears to be confident that he can establish his innocence. The spectacle is now presented in the Senate every day, when Caldwell is in consultation with his colleague, of beholding the Senatorial button-holing different members of this body with the view of presenting his case in his own peculiar manner. It is now several weeks since he has paid the newspaper editors here regular visits for the same purpose. Members of the Kansas delegation now here, who wish for the credit of their Commonwealth to see the Senate free from the taint of venal dollars and fifty cents a piece, to be delivered in New York. By Senator Hamlin—The government held muskets at twelve

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1872.

It has become pretty certain that the Cincinnati Convention, whatever else it does, will not nominate that eminent laborer and millionaire, Judge Davis, and that the hopes of the Labor Reformers are to be dashed at one stroke. If reports are correct, that gentleman himself, ever since he became the candidate of the Reformers, has had the Presidency on the brain, and not in all respects conducted himself with the utmost propriety—in other words, he has not worn well. Charles Francis Adams is evidently the favorite of the wiser men of the movement.

Gen. George W. Cass is the prospective Democratic nominee for Governor in this State. The *Post* sees trouble ahead for him in the oil regions, where the anti-monopoly spirit is tolerably lively. The special reason for this feeling is the famous charter of the "South Improvement Company," which was not obtained with any special reference to operations in the oil regions, but for quite an-other object, and in another part of the country, as the title indicates—which fact does not, however, change its character. On this particular point, Gen. Cass is supposed to know something—indeed, the question may be asked, was not the "South Improvement Company" chartered specially for him? It would be curious to see the author of the obnoxious charter running for Governor in the oil regions. Still, he seems disposed to try it.

For some time past we have heard a good deal about the sympathy that is said to exist among Pennsylvania Republicans with the objects of the Cincinnati Convention, and of the distinguished Republicans from our State who will take seats in that body. We can only say, after a close scrutiny into the facts, that if as regards other States there is no better foundation for similar reports than there is for those concerning Pennsylvania, then the Cincinnati gathering will be a small affair—a congregation of individuals without constituencies. So far as can be ascertained there is hardly any foundation for the report referred to affecting Pennsylvania Republicans. A majority—nearly all we might say—of the gentlemen who have been represented as intending to go from this State to Cincinnati have repudiated the suggestion. And among the Democrats there appears to be but little sympathy with objects of that Convention. There may be Pennsylvanians there—probably there will be some—but the number they represent will be very small, particularly on the Republican side of the house.

Some time ago the Legislature of Wisconsin passed a law declaring the day for holding the general State election a legal holiday. A bill of similar character was last week introduced into the New York Legislature, and there would seem to be many reasons why other States—every other State indeed—should follow the example thus set. One of the principal reasons why the tendency of politics has during the past few years been so strongly toward the bad, consists in the absenteeism practiced by great numbers of our most respectable and responsible citizens, on the plea of business cares and engagements. Released from such a pressure this large class would have no possible excuse for remaining away from the polls, but on the contrary would probably in time feel a strong incentive to be present and discharge their duty as citizens. It is certain that the practical purification of the ballot-box, and the election of the right men to the right offices, can only be accomplished when this important voting element is brought fully into play. So long as the business men of the country allow an election to go by default rather than leave their stores or ledgers for a few hours, just so long unscrupulous schemers will have it pretty much their own way, in spite of all that is said or done. The plan thus inaugurated ought to be adopted throughout the country.

GEN. HARTRANFT FOR GOVERNOR.

At the time we write, the full proceedings of the Republican State Convention at Harrisburg yesterday, have not been received—nothing, in fact, beyond the nomination of Gen. Hartranft for Governor.

The Convention was composed of delegates as fairly chosen, we believe, as any that ever met. The decided majority from the start for Gen. Hartranft, we have no reason to suppose did not truly represent the popular choice among Republicans. It was but natural that there should be a difference of opinion,—such a state of things is always a healthy sign, rather than the reverse,—but the will of the majority, deliberately recorded after the delegates had consulted together with an anxious desire, as we have reason to believe was the case at Harrisburg yesterday, to do nothing that would not redound to the advantage of Republican principles by insuring the success of the party, will without any doubt be universally and cheerfully acquiesced in by Republicans at large. There were other candidates for Governor, on which office was the principal contest, besides General Hartranft before the Convention, nearly any one of whom would have been as cheerfully acquiesced in and with whom success would have been as certain.

Standing on the threshold of the Presidential canvass, the Republicans of Pennsylvania have a high duty to themselves and the country to perform. Not to unite, heartily and determinedly, is to throw away the State on the Presidency, and that would be throwing away the Presidency itself. With General Hartranft we have carried the State before, and with him we can carry it again, and in doing so insure success in the Presidential battle. This is the only light in which Republicans should view the question; and they should prepare to do their whole duty,—either this or surrender to the old enemy at once. On the consequences of such a course we need not comment. It is solely on Republican dissensions that the Democrats base any hope they may have regarding the Presidency. It is for Republicans themselves to say whether they shall be disappointed.

SUNDAY FOR MAN.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to whether good or evil predominates in the results of intellectual emancipation from ancient bonds, there can be no doubt as to the fact of prevalent liberation. Mere authority unsupported by solid reasons no longer commands the deference of which it used to be thought worthy; its foundations have been undermined, and its sceptre has dwindled away to a bauble which excites neither fear nor reverence. With this labefaction of authority, however, contempt for the admirable and valuable customs and institutions which once seemed to rest on authority as their basis has not gone hand in hand. The progress of inquiry and enlightenment, while exposing the shadowy and unsubstantial character of their apparent, has laid bare their real and indestructible foundations, and they are seen to rest on reason instead of the imagination. Some of our public instructors are sometimes slow to recognize the revolution, or to admit the necessity of those incidental modifications which in any particular instance seem to others to be its logical and inevitable consequences. The difference is well illustrated in the controversy so often agitated in different parts of the country, and recently revived in the city of New York with reference to the policy and propriety of opening the Public Libraries for a few hours on Sunday. The proposal there is to make the Mercantile Library and Reading Room accessible to the members from two o'clock until ten o'clock P. M. on the sacred day. It must be at once conceded that any clergyman, or layman either, who holds as a part of his religious creed the Jewish law of the Sabbath, may or rather must if he would be consistent at once take ground against the measure. But we are not aware that any school of American christains do either teach or practice the Sabbath law of the Jews in its rigor. However confidently some of them may sometimes profess their faith in even the Puritan interpretation of the law referred to, or however bitter reproach they may have incurred for strictness in observing the day, it would be easy for any well informed inmate of their families, or close observer of their conduct, to point out important particulars in which they come short of, or transgress the ordinance. In fact, they all exercise a degree of Christian liberty in respect to the letter of the law which is fatal to their Judaical and Puritan pretensions and aspirations. Our American Sunday is the Puritan Sunday with so much relaxation in the mode of keeping it holy even as practiced by the strictest professors that the genuine Puritan if permitted to revisit the glimpses of the moon would be horrified at the degeneracy of his posterity. He would probably call it apostasy from the faith. Then, even in those parts of the country where ancient sentiments and customs are most tenderly cherished, and where the existing Sunday law is most faithfully enforced and observed, we need not say how wide and numerous are the departures in common life from Puritan and Jewish usage. However, the day thus protected and largely kept in the spirit of Christian liberty is a season highly valued by most born Americans either as a day of worship or as a day of quiet and rest, or in both these characters. Called the Lord's day, it is widely felt to be emphatically man's day also, furnishing him much needed relaxation and opportunities of intellectual improvement. The divine enactment finds its sanction in the various benefits and blessings which it secures. Though to a minority the right of the day to observance may seem to depend upon the ancient enactment recorded in the Pentateuch, to the great majority, we believe, its sanction seems to lie less remote and in grounds which appeal directly to enlightened self-interest. It is a Christian holy day, and its meaning, they think, is to be read in the general spirit of the New Testament. Whether right or wrong, we may be perfectly sure that in this country, where the masses rule, and where there is no State Church supported by military power, no view concerning the observance of Sunday which seems to rest upon mere authority will ultimately prevail. To keep the first day of the week as a sacred day because God rested on the seventh will probably never appear an imperative obligation to the multitude, and to insist upon a mode or a strictness of Sunday observance, which can be justified on no other grounds, is a pretty certain way of bringing the day into fatal disrepute.

In all our cities and even in all our large towns there are multitudes of young men to whom Sunday is a day of weariness and temptation, merely for the want of such opportunities as open libraries and reading rooms would afford them. In such a city as New York most of the class of young clerks and mechanics sleep in places too narrow and uncomfortable for habitation during the day, and the places wherein they pursue their business being closed on Sunday, they are forced to spend the day on the street, or in excursions to the country or on the water. The Rev. Dr. Washburne, who holds what are called orthodox views on the Sabbath, is so sensible of the wants of this class that he decidedly favors the proposition to open the Mercantile Library and Reading Rooms on Sunday for their benefit. And he gives excellent reasons for his opinion. He refers to Christ, who by precept and example gave sanction to the doing of good on the sacred day, and the Doctor thinks that no greater boon could be conferred on the young people of New York than furnishing them with books and a place in which to read them on Sunday. As it is, they are left a prey to the ruinous influences of play and strong drink. The argument is almost equally applicable to Pittsburgh, where the same temptations find equally exposed victims, and at best many young men now lounge about the streets on Sunday, who would gladly spend a portion of the day in a quiet reading room if such a retreat were provided. That the proposed reform would keep young men from attending church we do not believe, that many would thus be induced to go to church we fully believe. But the reform is urgently needed irrespectively of either of these results. As it is, they spend the day in idleness if not in something worse, and we confess our inability to admire either the piety or the consistency of those who oppose the reform for any of the reasons with which we happen to be familiar.

We referred, a week or two ago, to the call lately issued for a convention of the ex-private soldiers and non-commissioned officers of the volunteer army, to be held at Washington on the 6th of May, for the purpose of organizing a national league of the rank and file "for the protection and maintenance of their rights within the limits of their respective parties," and we expressed the opinion that the movement was based on too clannish a spirit to amount to anything practically. So, also, seems to think the private soldier who appears to be the chief engineer of the movement; for in a letter to the New York *Tribune* concerning the matter, he complains that a number of journals "have steadily declined to notice the soldier movement." They mean business, nevertheless, he declares; and frankly adds that they "want, and will have, a fair share of the best offices." The *Tribune* says: "We print the above as it reaches us; but we protest against its assumption that this or any convention can determine how the votes of Two Million (late) Union Soldiers shall be cast. Those soldiers are men, not machines; and each of them will hear, consider, and judge for himself." This is true, and they will be equally likely to keep their eyes and ears fully open with reference to the proceedings of any other convention in which that journal is somewhat more interested. Complete agreement with one's own particular views ought never to be made by one man the test of another's fidelity to party or loyalty to country. "Men will hear, consider, and judge for themselves," and no one has the right to assume that others are mere "machines," not even if they happen to be delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

The considerable degree of interest evidently felt at Washington concerning the establishment of a protectorate over the Navigators' Islands, referred to in yesterday's special dispatches, is not surprising. We have several times called attention to the commercial value of the islands of the South Pacific Ocean, and their rapid settlement by daring, adventurous Europeans. The Germans have, it is said, for some time past cast a wistful eye upon this Samoan group, and Holland has also been making advances in the same direction. These islands lie about two thousand miles nearly south of the Sandwich Islands, and directly in the track of steamers and sailing vessels plying between Europe and Australia, and between our Pacific ports and the same country. Their harbors are mostly good, and protected by coral reefs. They would form convenient coaling and water stations for whatever power owned them. With the Sandwich Islands they divide the route from our Pacific ports to Australia into nearly three equal parts, and if brought under our control could hardly help forming a valuable acquisition. The chiefs of the Islands have, it seems, united with a large number of foreign residents in asking that the United States take possession and extend its laws over them at once, our progressive civilization being more to their liking than the institutions and customs of any other people. Congress will of course give the subject due consideration.

We clip the following from the news columns of a New York Democratic free trade journal, into which it must have strayed through an inadvertance on the part of the editor.

"The people of New Hampshire have accumulated nearly $20,000,000 in their savings banks since the inauguration of President Lincoln. During the thirteen years previous, a period of profound peace and low taxation, the industrial and laboring classes deposited in the savings banks less than $4,000,000."

It is not often that the Republican-Protective policy receives so handsome an indorsement from such a quarter. The paragraph may possibly have escaped the notice of the writer of the recent articles which so eloquently set forth the reasons why New Hampshire ought to elect the anti-tariff Democratic ticket by an overwhelming majority, but if he has seen it he probably by this time understands the reason of the late sweeping Republican victory in that State.

The reported persecution of Christians in Japan seems, after all, to have had comparatively little foundation in fact. The *Japan Gazette* says: "We can no longer suspect the good faith of the Japanese Government and its desire to vie with civilized countries in progress and moderation, for the Mikado and his Ministers have just taken a step that does them much honor. By their order, the sixty-five native Christians who were, in December last, torn away from their homes and sent into exile, have been set at liberty and recalled to their respective villages, without having suffered any molestation besides the pangs necessarily connected with their arrest." The original report, it will be recollected, came by way of England, which is known to be somewhat jealous of the influence of this country with the Japanese.

Here is a brief morsel of wisdom from the writings of one of whose beauty of mind and purity of character all his countrymen are justly proud—Washington Irving. It is offered for the consideration of those Republicans who fondly hope to improve the condition of affairs by coalescing with the Democratic party: "Compromise—One party cedes half of its claims, and the other party half of its rights; he who grasps most gets most, and the whole is pronounced an equitable division, perfectly honorable to both parties." The definition does not need a single supplementary word of explanation or comment. It is absolutely perfect, and reads as though it had been but yesterday addressed to Messrs. Greeley and Grosvenor.

A Minnesota genius has invented and applied for a patent on a water velocipede. It is composed of two air chambers, cylindrical in form, eight feet in length, and about a foot in diameter, placed in a parallel position, forming the boat proper, or so much of it as rests upon the water. Serpentine flanges or screws extend the full length of each cylinder, and are the propellers. On a platform above, a one wheeled velocipede is placed, from which, by a system of endless chains and nitred gearing, motion is given to the cylinders. It is claimed that with one man the boat will draw three inches of water, and that it can be propelled at the rate of a mile in four minutes.

Mr. Dana has modified his opinion of Secretary Robeson. He regards him now as "a fat, jolly story-teller,—only a faithless public officer—that is all." This opinion is deemed to be expressed as a sort of retraction of a worse one entertained some time ago. Perhaps the Secretary may be particular and not satisfied with the retraction.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The lecture on "Journalism" delivered by Mr. Whitelaw Reid last week, before the New York University, will be published in full in an early number of *Scribner's Monthly*.

A proposition is on foot to cut a ship canal across the isthmus of Florida, whereby, it is claimed, the distance from New York to the Mississippi river will be shortened between six and seven hundred miles, or a saving of two or three days in time, besides avoiding the dangerous reefs of the Florida coast. Actual surveys show that the difficulties to be overcome are not serious. As the trade of last year between ports on the Atlantic and ports on the Gulf of Mexico by steamers alone was about 800,000 tons, it would seem that a small toll would pay a very handsome revenue and be attractive as an investment.

The State of Virginia has thousands of acres of land which have gone untaxed since 1865, because the assessors could find no owner, and, strange to say, no claimant. The registrar of the land office is now selling these farms, giving tax titles therefor, but with a provision entirely invalidating them if the real owner turns up within a reasonable number of years. Of course the buyers run considerable risk, but, on the other hand, the land is sold for one dollar an acre. Last year twenty thousand acres were thus disposed of, and it is said that only one owner has appeared for any part of the land so obtained, and that his property contained less than one hundred and fifty acres.

It is said that the British Commission recently sent to this country by the Iron and Steel Institute to examine into the practical merits of American inventions for the mechanical puddling of iron, have reported favorably upon the Dank furnaces which they found in operation here, and recommended the construction of a machine of the same kind in England.

Wisconsin papers contain accounts of an ox which some time ago was buried alive under a hay stack that toppled over on him. Nobody knew what had become of the creature until after his mysterious disappearance had lasted over three weeks, when he put out an appearance from the haystack, having eaten his way from center to circumference. There was snow on the ground, which afforded moisture enough to prevent his dying from thirst.

Two large cotton mills have lately been established in New Orleans, which, it is said, will compare favorably with the best of our northern cotton mills. Good. The more the better. By-and-by the South, contrasting her doctrine and practice of industrial civilization with her former destructive calhounism, will have the grace to be heartily ashamed of herself for not outgrowing the savagery sooner.

An enthusiastic resident of Cincinnati predicts that within a hundred years that city will be the greatest in the United States, and by the year 2000 the largest city in the world. He is probably the owner of a good deal of unimproved real estate, and is about putting a number of lots into the market.

It is a curious fact that in the East, *al kohol* is used by the women to color their eyelids. In this country it is applied to the painting of noses.

An expedition has just sailed from Honolulu for the Arctic regions to secure everything valuable left of the American whaling fleet wrecked there last year.

"Garden Island" is the name of a little islet in Lake Ontario, near the city of Kingston. The population is about a thousand. Twenty years ago a law was passed that no liquor should, on any pretense, be brought on the island. There is not a pauper nor a policeman among the inhabitants, and not a case has come before the magistrate for fifteen years.

A lonely bachelor writes from Wyoming territory that in that favored but far-off region a choice of hundreds of husbands may be had by all spinsters or widows who can find no mates elsewhere. Then, too, although he doesn't mention it, there are the chances of being elected judge, magistrate, &c., Wyoming being the paradise of woman's rights. There should be a strong tide of emigration thitherward.

A number of distinguished German Savans, having come to the conclusion that in cases of decapitation the head retains consciousness for several hours after being separated from the trunk, suffering intense agony during the time, the Emperor has issued a decree abolishing the beheading style of capital punishment throughout the empire; so that whoever is doomed to death there hereafter, will be shot or strangled.

Another convention is to assemble at Cincinnati on the first of May. It is to be composed of George Francis Train, who proposes to put himself on the Presidential track then and there.

The orchestra of the Boston musical festival will be composed of 250 first violins, 200 second violins; 150 violas; 100 violincellos; 100 contra basses; 100 first flutes; 12 second flutes; 12 first clarionets, 12 second clarionets; 10 first oboes, 10 second oboes; 20 bassoons (1st, 2d, 3d and 4th); 20 French horns; 24 trumpets; 12 alto trombones; 12 tenor trombones; 8 bass trombones; 6 bass tubas; 6 pair tympani; 10 small drums; 4 bass drums; 4 pair cymbals; 1 great drum; 1 great triangle—total, 1,000.

Western farmers say that the prospects for a good wheat crop are better at this time than they have been at the same period for the last ten years.

The United States Attorney General has instructed the District Attorney of Massachusetts to prosecute the captain of the bark Merlin, of New Bedford, for having refused to bring home two destitute American seamen from St. Helena. The complaint was made by the United States Consul at St. Helena.

PERSONAL.

The only surviving officer of the navy of the Texas Republic is Captain John G. Todd, who is old and poor. Efforts are making to induce the government to include him among the naval officers with the rank he held at the time of annexation.

That dilapidated and impecunious relic of the by-gone days of chivalry, Beau Hickman, is again receiving mention at the hands of the Washington correspondents. He was once the finest dandy in the country, but has pretty well run to seed now. He never did a day's work in his life, but has lived well most of his life and by his wits. He tells stories, shows strangers about the city, and then with a manner irresistible from its winningness he demands pay for his services, and tells how Clay and Webster and Calhoun tossed him gold coins for his jokes and anecdotes. He is a Virginian by birth, and has no education.

Poor Mrs. Gaines—we refer to her troubles rather than to the state of her exchequer—has just gained four cases in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana. The Court has decreed "that said Mrs. Gaines is the only legitimate child and heir of Daniel Clark in the said bill and proceedings mentioned, and as such was invested with the character of such legitimate child, and entitled to all the rights of the same; and that under and by virtue of the last will and testament of said Daniel Clark, Esq., deceased, she is the universal legatee of said Clark, and as such entitled to all the estate, whether real or personal, of which said Clark died possessed, subject only to the payment of certain legacies therein named; and specially is she entitled to all the rights of said Daniel Clark at the time of his death." The first of the series of judgments gives Mrs. Gaines the sum of $116,346 15, with interest and costs, from the estate of Francois B. de la Croix. The other suits give her title to valuable tracts of land—a city lot of 72,000 feet, a city lot of one hundred and thirty-five acres and several other immense tracts in city and country. We do not know whether the resources of the law are now exhausted or not. If Mrs. Gaines's title is at last confirmed, she is probably the richest woman in the world, not excepting the Baroness Burdett Coutts.

J. W Forney, Jr., announces that he has retired from all connection with the Washington *Sunday Morning Chronicle*, in order to return to his old position of managing editor of the Philadelphia *Press*. Mr. D. C. Forney is now sole proprietor of the Washington paper.

The last news from our little colored sculptress in Rome, Edmonia Lewis, is, that she is receiving excellent orders from English people, who, indeed, seem to be the best patrons of American artists in the Holy City.

Edward Everett Hale, editor of *Old and New*, celebrated his fiftieth anniversary a few days ago.

Edwin Forrest still remains seriously ill in Boston, but with favorable symptoms of recovery.

Henry Meiggs, the American contractor, seems to be establishing an enviable reputation in South America as a man of enterprise and benevolent deeds. It is now stated that he has purchased a large portion of the suburbs of Lima, and that his intention is to immediately erect a large number of convenient cottages for persons of moderate means, and on an improved plan. He is also about to establish a journal, not for any special or partisan purposes, but for the furtherance of the broad, material interests of Spanish America.

An Englishman has been arrested in New Orleans on suspicion of being insane, who declares that he is Henry Hyde, Earl Clarendon's heir, and the twelfth wealthiest man in England. The authorities are not a little puzzled regarding his identity.

There is in an Indiana village a gentleman named Bitters, who is an editor and a magistrate. In his judicial capacity Mr. Bitters regulates and gives tone to the body corporate, while every number of his journal is said to be good for the nerves.

There is nothing like being careful of one's reputation. The colored steward of the leading Milwaukee hotel has sued a Democratic paper of that city for libel, for stating that he was formerly a member of the Georgia Legislature.

The New York *Bulletin* says: Reports from all the lake and river cities in the interior concur in representing that as a rule the freight charges for transportation by water are likely to be largely increased this year as a consequence of the lateness of the season and the large accumulations of goods at the various commercial centres in the interior. The result of the prolonged embargo on the water transportation has been the accumulation of immense quantities of freight at all the commercial ports in the interior. The railroads were taxed to their utmost capacity during the winter, but they fell short of supplying the demands of shippers. At nearly all points in the west and southwest large quantities of grain, produce and general merchandise are awaiting transportation. It is estimated that at various points commodities to an aggregate value of not less than $500,000,000 are now locked up awaiting conveyance to a market.

Congressman Mercur, of the Thirteenth District of this State, has proposed an amendment to the bankrupt law, authorizing a discharge to be issued to the bankrupt, notwithstanding his assets pay less than fifty per cent. of his debts, provided proceedings are commenced before January 1, 1873. By another amendment the appointment of assignees in bankruptcy is vested in the register before whom the proceedings take place, and other powers now vested in the judges of the District Courts are transferred to the registers. Several modifications are also made in the fee bill.

Plain Words for the People.

When broken down in health, strength and spirits it is not necessary that we should ask a medical man whether an invigorant is necessary. Common sense tells us that it is. The only question to be decided is, what the invigorant shall be. A standard tonic and restorative, which has been many years before the public, and in which millions of the intelligent classes repose the fullest faith, seems, in a case like this, to present the strongest claims to the confidence of the prudent invalid. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be truly said to possess these high recommendations. Its triumphant progress during a period of twenty years, its present popularity, and the uniform success which attends its use in indigestion, nervous debility, billiary complaints, fever and ague, and all ailments which depress the physical system and enervate the mind, entitle it to the rank of a standard national specific. It is regarded in that light by the community at large, and hundreds of thousands of both sexes resort to it at this season as a preventive of that numerous and harassing class of diseases which take their rise from the miasmatic winds and vapors of spring. It is a stimulant, a tonic, an alterative and a mild aperient—four essential restorative and protective elements of the materia medica—united in a single agreeable preparation. Every ingredient is vegetable, of the finest quality, and absolutely pure. Hostetter's Bitters is better known, held in greater esteem, and commands a larger sale, than any other proprietary medicine manufactured in this country or imported from abroad.

FINE TOILET POWDERS,

FOR THE FACE.

I have on hand a very large assortment of the FINEST TOILET POWDERS for the Face.
Also, a complete assortment of Fine and Dressing Combs.
Hair Brushes.
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades.
Fine Extracts and Toilet Waters of all kinds.
Sold at the Very Lowest Prices, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

84 Market street, corner Diamond.

English Vermillion,

SPIRITS TURPENTINE,
CHINESE VERMILLION,
VENITIAN RED, "Egg,"
BRANDON COLORS,
LINSEED OIL, WHITING,
BLACK LEAD, East India.

Received and for sale by

George A. Kelly & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner First Avenue and Wood Street.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A BERRY, President.
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DRY GOODS.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

Jas. Caldwell

INVITES SPECIAL ATTENTION TO HIS NEW STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS,

Which will be found Unusually Attractive.

BLACK FRENCH SILKS, all qualities.
BLACK AMERICAN SILKS.
New Styles in STRIPE SILKS, for Spring and Summer Suits.
RICH PLAIN SILKS, for Evening Wear.
JAPANESE SILKS, a very fine assortment and choice styles.
SILK POPLINS, ALPACAS and MOHAIR LUSTRES.

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

A Magnificent Assortment.

SUIT LINENS, GINGHAMS, CHINTZES, PRINTS.
HONEYCOMB AND MARSEILLES QUILTS.
NOTTINGHAM and TAMBOUR LACE CURTAINS.
SHEETING AND IRISH LINENS.
DAMASK TABLE LINENS.
NEW STYLES SILK BASQUES.
LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES.
LADIES SUITS, a very fine assortment.

118 and 120 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

EDUCATIONAL.

PENNSYLVANIA
Military Academy,
CHESTER, DELAWARE CO., PA.
FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY.
Session Opens April 3d, 1872.

Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, Mathematical and Natural Sciences; the Classics and English is imparted by West Point graduates and other competent Professors.
Attention is given to the personal habits and moral training of Cadets.
For circulars apply to T. H. PAULSON, No. 80 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to

COL. THEO. HYATT,
President Pennsylvania Military Academy.

LEGAL.

Estate of James Corbett, deceased.—Letters of Administration upon the Estate of JAMES CORBETT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them without delay to

MARY CORBETT, Administratrix,
106 Penn street, Fourth Ward, Pittsburgh.

Th

Western District of Pennsylvania.—At Pittsburgh, in said District, on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1871. Notice is hereby given of the appointment as Assignee of JOHN McCLOSKEY, of the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, of said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

JOHN H. BAILY, Assignee,
Attorney at Law, 89 Grant street.

Th

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration upon the Estate of MRS. CATHARINE M. NEIGAL, deceased, late of Allegheny, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same without delay to

MRS. FREDERICKA RENTER, Administratrix,
No. 8 Federal street, Allegheny.

Th

Estate of Samuel Miller, deceased.—Letters of Administration upon the Estate of SAMUEL MILLER, late of the Twenty-first Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them without delay to

MARGARET MILLER, Administratrix,
Twenty-first Ward,
Or to her Attorney in fact,
ALLEN KIRKPATRICK,
No. 231 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

M Th

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Dissolution of Copartnership.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of LAPPE & WISKE has this day, by mutual consent and by expiration of partnership agreement, dissolved. All debts of the late firm will be paid at their old place of business.

Allegheny, February 29th, 1872.

Notice of Copartnership.—M. LAPPE, late of Lappe & Wiese, having bought the real estate of the late firm, has associated with him in the business C. HAX, under the firm title of LAPPE & HAX, for the purpose of conducting the Tannery business, at the old stand, No. 2186 Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny, Pa.

Allegheny, March 1st, 1872.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between M. DE LA ROCHE (late Price) and WILLIAM H. SIMS, under the firm name of PRICE & SIMS, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

M. DE LA ROCHE,
WM. H. SIMS.

The business will hereafter be carried on by the undersigned, under the firm name of WILLIAM G. PRICE, Sr.

M. DE LA ROCHE.

Dissolution.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Aspdin Fire Brick Works is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts of the late firm will be settled by ISAAC REESE, who will continue the business in all its branches as heretofore. Office No. 371 Liberty street.

ISAAC REESE,
A. MAXWELL,
S. M. CROSBY.

Pittsburgh, February 16, 1872.

Notice.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM MILLER, WILLIAM BRUFF, JOHN M'HOUF and JEROME S. BONNETT, under the firm name of

WILLIAM MILLER & CO.,

Has been dissolved by the death of William Miller.

tf

TRIMMINGS, &C.

SHAWL OPENING!

TUESDAY, APRIL 9th,

We will Open for inspection of the Trade, at Wholesale House, a Full and Complete Assortment SPRING and SUMMER SHAWLS, including the following well known brands:

Ristori, Oriental,
Broadway, Stella,
Glenham, Frankfort,
Eastern Star, Royal Promenade,
May Queen, Reversible Ottoman,
And Newport.

ALSO, A FULL LINE OF

Ottoman Scarfs.

Our arrangements with the Manufacturers enable us to offer these Goods as LOW as Eastern Houses.
Also desire to attract the notice of Milliners and Dealers to their Second Spring Opening of

Millinery and Straw Goods,

PATTERN BONNETS
AND
ROUND HATS,

On Tuesday, April 9th

Wholesale Only.

77 and 79 Market St,

F. H. EATON'S

TRIMMING STORE,

17 Fifth Avenue.

Another large line of HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES just Received.
LADIES' SUMMER SUITS, daily arrivals of the Choicest Styles and Latest Novelties.
Misses' Suits, Boys' Suits.
A Splendid New Line of
PARASOLS,
Beautiful Styles, with Ivory, Bone, Ebony and "Tourist" Handles.

New Goods Received Daily.

WALL PAPER,

New Styles, Beautiful and Cheap,
IN GREAT VARIETY, AT

PALMER'S

NO. 91 WOOD STREET,

Between Fourth and Fifth avenues, second door below Diamond alley.

Office of Treasurer of Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, April 1, 1872.

In pursuance of the twenty-first Section of an Act relative to Allegheny county, approved the 1st day of May, 1861, and of the amendment of said section, approved the 20th day of March, 1866, I do hereby give notice that the Duplicates for the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships will be open, and I will be prepared to receive the

County, State, Poor and Workhouse Taxes for 1872.

On and After the 1st Day of May, 1872.

Said Taxes can be paid at this office until the 1st DAY OF AUGUST, with

DEDUCTION OF FIVE PER CENT.

For Prompt Payment to all persons paying the whole amount of their Taxes.

There will be no deduction allowed during the month of August.

THERE WILL BE

Ten Per Cent. Added

To all Taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1872.

SAMUEL KILGORE,
Treasurer of Allegheny County.

ARTIFICIAL STONE,

PATENTED NOVEMBER 10, 1868.

MILLS & CO.,

Manufacturers of

STONE FOR SIDEWALKS, FIRE PROOF FLOORS, BUILDING STONE, HOUSE FRONTS, BELT COURSE STONES, SILLS, LINTELS and CEMETERY WORK.

Also, Dealers in Best Imported and Native CEMENTS, FIRE CLAY, PLASTER, WHITE LIME AND SAND, SEWER PIPE AND CHIMNEY TOPS.

Office and Warerooms: 258 LIBERTY ST.

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AIKEN'S
Perfect fitting
SHIRTS

Directions for Self-Measure sent on application. Per fect Fitting Shirts, of every description, always in stock and warranted to fit.

JAMES H. AIKEN,
74 Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.

Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.

Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c. Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.

PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING.

Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

Knox Seed and Implement House.

Headquarters for reliable Garden and Flower Seeds, Egyptian Beet in stock, the mixed Lawn Grass Seed, for gentlemens places, a specialty. Seed Potatoes, in variety, Seed Sweet Potatoes, Onion Sets, Prime Clover and Timothy, &c., at market prices.

Following Catalogues sent free to applicants, or can be had free at our store: Descriptive List and Cash Book of Seeds, Market Gardener's List, for Gardeners only: Wholesale Price List, positively for the Trade only.

SCOBIE, REED & SMITH,

Successors to W. W. KNOX, successor to J. KNOX,
7Th5 No. 137 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SEEDS, SEEDS, SEEDS.

My new Seed Catalogue for 1872, containing a complete List of Vegetable, Field and Flower Seeds, with directions for cultivation, NOW READY, and will be sent FREE to any address.

Also, BOUQUET BASKETS, CUT FLOWERS and FLORAL ORNAMENTS arranged in best style to order.

JAMES BENNETT, Seedsman,
7Th5 132 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

ARE YOU ANNOYED?
WITH
Rats, Mice, Roaches.
If so, you can rid your House, Cellar or Stable, by trying
Abel's Vermin Exterminator.

It has no equal as a Banisher. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail, at

CHAS. ABEL & CO.'S,
No. 172 WYLIE AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

PATENT FLOURING MILLS,

Josephine street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, East Birmingham,

PROVOST & McILVAIN,

Manufacture the celebrated Amber Flour, Corn Meal, and all kinds of Mill Feed, which they are selling at very low prices. Cash paid for all kinds of Grain, and Flour exchanged for Wheat.

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FLOUR—
Choice Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,

In store and to arrive, for sale by

DANIEL WALLACE,
353 LIBERTY STREET.

DRY GOODS.

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54
WOOD STREET.

WHOLESALE

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PRINTS,
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Gloves, Hosiery, Notions, &c.

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WHOLESALE
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OUR STOCK COMPLETE.

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CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.,

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Just Received,

NEW STOCK

HATS AND CAPS,

AT

PALMER'S,

84 Wood Street.

Will Open our NEW ROOMS, 149 and 151 WOOD STREET, March 20, 1872, with the Largest Stock of HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS ever offered in Pittsburgh.

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THE CELEBRATED

JEWETT & GOODMAN

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Sold on Monthly or Quarterly Payments, by

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E. EDMUNDSON & SON,

WHOLESALE ANF RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

MATTRESSES, COMFORTS,
BLANKETS,
And All Kinds of Bed Trimmings.
LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES
AND
Fine Curtain Goods and Trimmings, Window Shades, Cornices, &c.

55 MARKET STREET.

DRY GOODS.

New Spring Goods

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S

A Large and Attractive Stock of

New Spring Hats,
New Spring Bonnets,
New Spring Ribbons,
New Spring Flowers,
New Spring Scarfs,
New Spring Neckties,
New Lace Collars.

New Parasols and
Sun Umbrellas,
In all the Latest Novelties.

NEW SPRING SHAWLS,

CORSETS,

Ladies' Muslin Underwear,
New Spring Skirts,
New White Skirts,

AT THE LOWEST PRIC

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in the part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. G. MANFULL, D. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

W. W. Morrison, BANKER,

WEST MIDDLESEX, PA.,

Transacts a General Banking Business,

BUY AND SELL

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Special attention paid to Collections in all parts of the country.

Remittance Made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

REFFERENCES:

Exchange National Bank, Pittsburgh.
Ira B. McVay & Co.,
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Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

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Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

1778 1872

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$20,000 Turtle Creek Division Bonds,

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R.

AT 86 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Only Local Security now on the Market.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 10, 1872.

The bill introduced into Congress by Mr. Dawes in regard to national banks makes some sweeping changes. The first section only touches national banking interests, and this a piece of "healthy compulsory legislation:" seeing that the national bankers are loath to give up 6 per cent bonds and take in lieu thereof 4 and 4½ per cent. bonds, the bill proposes that in case they do not surrender their 5-20s by January 1, 1873, and take equal proportions of their new loans, they shall forfeit their charters and give place to new banks willing to accept the new condition, and instructs the Comptroller to call in the circulation of the old banks not accepting the conditions of this bill, and adds as a penalty a tax of ten per cent. on all circulation redeemed and not returned to the Department within thirty days, and provides that banks now holding five per cent. bonds as security for their circulation may subscribe for an equal amount of each of the several new issues, or such sum additional which may be required as security for their circulation. Some such legislation has long been anticipated and the banks should not be taken by surprise, but be prepared to decide as to their future. We have heard the Cashier of one of our city nationals say that they were ready for any such change, and had in their vault a State charter under which they could start in business at any date.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	61¾	Lehigh Valley R. R.	69¾
Phila. and Erie	28½	North Penn's R. R.	51
Lehigh Navigation	87	Camden and Amboy	124½
Chiawissa	47	Schuylkill Navigation	18
Oil Creek & Alley R.	49¼	Reading	58¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

6s	110¼
United States 6s of 1881	110¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	115¾
United States 10-40s	108¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113¾
Union Pacific Railroad	87
Central Pacific Railroad	87
Currency Pacifics	115¼

—The Stock Exchange, a few days ago, notified the officers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad company that, unless they should provide for the registration of their stock in New York, in conformity with the rules of the Exchange, the stock would be stricken from the "call" of the Board on the 1st inst.

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* says the company have refused to comply with the requirement of the Exchange, and we presume, therefore, that Reading, as a speculative favorite on the New York market, is soon to be banished to the quiet abode of Philadelphia.

—We learn that the proposed United States National Bank, the subscription books for which are to be opened in a few days, promises to be successful so far as respects the subscriptions to the stock. Returns from the interior indicate that the institution will receive warm support from the banks of the western and Middle States, for whose accommodation it is mainly instituted. As we understand it, the purpose of the founders is to return to the countries, in consideration of their deposits here, a much larger extent of rediscounts than is now afforded by city banks having extensive country accounts. This is an advantage which will readily commend itself to banks and bankers in the interior, who often complain that they do not receive at the hands of their New York correspondents the consideration which their accounts should command.

—The following table shows the prices of Pittsburgh stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

April 10, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
U. S. 6s, 1881	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
Penn'a Central	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
Erie			28¾		28¾	
Reading	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼
Pacific Mail	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼
Adams Express	73	73	73			
American Express	73	73	73			
United States Ex.	52	52	52			
New York Central	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
N. Y. Central scrip	95	95	95	95	95	95
Erie	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼
do pref'd	80	80	80	80	80	80
Harlem	111	111	111	111	111	111
do pref'd	120	120	120	120	120	120
Reading	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Mich Central	115	115	115	115	115	115
Cleveland & Pitts	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Northwestern	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
do pref'd	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Rock Island	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
N. J. Central	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
Pittsburgh	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
Ft. Wayne	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
Cincinnati	105	105	105	105	105	105
Cleveland	107	107	107	107	107	107
Toledo	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
Chicago	106	106	106	106	106	106
Rock Island	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
Gold	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	61¾	Lehigh Valley R. R.	69¾
Phila. and Erie	28½	North Penn's R. R.	51
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Chiawissa	47	Schuylkill Navigation	18
Oil Creek & Alley R.	49¼	Reading	58¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1872.

REMARKS.—To-day is the anniversary of Pittsburgh's great fire, and those who witnessed that disastrous conflagration will be reminded of the similarity of the days as regards high winds. There have been some important changes in the market since our last, among them a sharp though not unlooked for advance in flour by both mills and stores. The reason assigned for the advance is the scarcity of wheat and the prices at which it is held. The wheat is in the country, but just now the roads are almost impassable, and in consequence of the "backward season" cultivators of the soil must take advantage of the late spring opening to prepare their ground for the spring crops. Hence thousands and tens of thousands sacks of wheat will come upon the market fast as soon as the roads will permit. The change in the prices of flour will be found noted below. We have made some changes in our quotations of bacon, butter, eggs, potatoes, &c. Other leading articles remain unchanged in prices.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	7,221	4,155	11,376
Apples, bbls	1,258	1,656	3,014
Cheese, boxes	410		410
Corn, sacks	5,069	276	5,345
Wheat, sacks	2,508	1,816	4,324
Barley, sacks	3,997	2,788	6,785
Rye, sacks	491	483	974
Oats, sacks	4,614	4,614	12,228
Butter, packages	484	375	859
Bacon, pieces	15,238	8,727	24,065
Bacon, tierces	546	540	1,086

Following are the wholesale rates unless otherwise noted:

ASHES.—Market active; common soda ash 6¼@6½c; refined (white heat) 7¼@8c; nitrate soda 5½c; pearls 10c; pearls 11c.

APPLES.—The stock of prime apples is light, and is are held firmly at $2 50@3 50 per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER.—Prime at 70@80c per gallon; gallon pails, per dozen $10 50; ½ gallon pails $6 00.

BEANS.—Owing to the light supply prices are firm; prime Navy being held at $2 50@3 00 per bush.

BROOM CORN.—Market nominal at 7@8c for prime, and 5@7c for common ✠ lb.

CHEESE.—Factory 14 @ 15c. No. 1, $4 00: No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common $2 25@2 50 ✠ doz.

BAKING POWDER.—Royal ¼-lb cans $1 50 per doz; ½-lb cans $3 00 per dozen; 1-lb cans $6 00 per dozen; Banner $1 75, $3 25 and $6 00 per dozen for the different sizes.

BUTTER.—Owing to heavy receipts, prices have declined, and we now quote choice table at 27@30c per lb; medium to good trade; common 20@25c. Inferior 12@20c per lb; packing-stock; quarters 15@16c; currants, new crop, 19c; old stock; layer raisins ✠ box, $3 50; half box $1 75; Valencia raisins 12½c for new.

GROCERIES.—We are reported an active trade demand. Sugars, in particular, are buoyant, with an advance probable at an early day. We quote as follows:

Coffee—Fancy 25½c; prime 24½c; good 23½c; fair 23 @23½c; *Java* 28c; *Laguayra* 26@27c; Mocha 45c; roasted coffee, loose and in one ✠ packages, 25c ✠ lb.

Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 13½c, cut loaf 14¼c; A C coffee 12½c; B 12½c; C 12½c; extra C 11¾c; yellow 10¾@11¼c; off A 12¼c; P R sugars, choice 11¾c; prime 10¾c; good 10¼c; Cuba sugars, choice; New Orleans sugars, fair 9½c; good 10c; prime 10½c; choice 11½c.

Syrups—Sweet 60c; extra 65c; H. & E. Extra 70c; White Honey 60c; Extra Silver 55c; Red Head 52c; Lavender 50c; common 40@45c.

New Orleans Molasses—New crop, prime, 65c; choice 70c.

Rice—Carolina choice 9¾c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8¾c.

Spices—Pepper grain 23c; pure ground 20c; Cassia, 50c; cloves, 50c; nutmegs $1 20.

EGGS.—Prices continue to recede and prime fresh may be quoted at 21@22c ✠ dozen.

FLOUR.—Prices are a little unfixed, and it is difficult to get at the exact figures. Some houses report an advance of 10c per bbl on western spring wheat brands and 20c on western red winter brands; others admit an advance on winter wheat flour, but will sell only at former quotations. Mill prices have advanced to the following: National, white wheat, bbls $6 50; sacks $6 00; Pan Handle, white wheat, bbls $5 50; sacks $5 20; Morning Glory, bbls $5 10; sacks, $4 80. Stores—Choice brands $5 50; good $5 25; bakers flour $5 00; Graham $5 50@5 75; fine $5 30.

FISH.—Lake herring $5 25 ✠ half bbl. White fish scarce at $8 per half barrel; trout, $5 50; Lake shore, $20; extra No. 1 bay $15; No. 2 shore, medium, $10; extra $14; No. 3, large, in half bbls $4 50@5 00, and $5 50 in bbl; Trout, $5@6 per bbl; medium, and 7c for large. New Labrador, split, $6 50@7 00; round, $6 50.

GRAIN.—Following are the receipts of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for the past forty-eight hours: Wheat, sacks.....1,302 | Rye, sacks.....308
Barley, sacks.....1,332 | Rye, sacks.....
Oats, sacks.....210

Under the continued light supply of wheat prices are firm and higher; red winter is held at $1 60@1 65; white 2@3c better. The oats market is hard to quote accurately, but 47@48c per bush for the ruling rates for car lots, with the usual advance from stores. Corn—are reported a sale of one car choice yellow sl'ed on track at 58c; car is held at 58@60c. Rye—Supply light, prices firm, and all offering finds ready sale at $1 10. Barley—There is little doing, the nominal rates being for fall 70@80c; spring 70@75c.

HAY.—The arrivals continue light and prices are firm. We are reported sales on wharf at $27 50@30 00 per ton.

HORS.—Supply light and prices firm. We quote: Ohio at 60@70c ✠ lb; old 70c sales ✠ lb.

HIDES.—In good demand at 9½@9¾c.

HONEY.—Sales at 22@30c ✠ lb.

HEMP.—Kentucky $165 ✠ ton; single dressed 22@; scutched $190@196.

HOPS.—Nothing doing.

LARD OIL.—No 1 extra 88@89c; No 2, 82@84c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 86@88c.

LIME.—Perrysburgh white $2 25 ✠ bbl; Cleveland $2 25; Easton $1 75; Belfast white $1 50.

MILL FEED.—Middlings $18 00@19 00; coarse $1 45 at 60; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal 75c ✠ bush.

PORK MEAT.—Good brands held at $15 ✠ bbl.

ONIONS.—Old onions are dull; sales at $3@3 25 ✠ bbl; good sets held at $2 50@2 75.

POTATOES.—There has been an advance, and prime peachblows are now held at 80@90c ✠ bush.

RAGS.—Sales at 2½@2¾c.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.—Sales of ¼-lb cans at $1 ✠ doz; ½-lb $1; 1-lb $6 ✠ doz.

SEEDS.—Clover seed is a shade lower $5 50@5 75; inferior $5 00@5 50; timothy $5 00; flax seed $1 85. Hemp seed is dull at $4 00@4 25 ✠ bushel.

SALT.—Is in demand, and we are reported sales 27 tons at wharf at $18 per ton and 20 tons oats straw at $20 per ton.

SALT.—Car load $1 85; store $2 00.

SUGAR.—Sales of Demerara at 13½c ✠ lb.

TALLOW.—Sales at 8@8½c per lb.

WILLOWS.—Sales 8-quicky at 10c.

WHEAT.—Higher and 92c common rectified 92@93; choice 94@95c; prime 96@97c; fancy 98@99c; old Monongahela whisky $1 00 ✠ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $6 00 as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 11, 1872.

REMARKS.—The crude market was dull, prices weak and very unsatisfactory; 9c would purchase a gallon of oil for most any delivery; even these low figures failed to bring out purchasers. The oil market appears played out.

CRUDE.

In the absence of sales we can only give the nominal rates, viz.: Spot, April or sellers option, nil July, 9c; B. O. till July, 10½c; buyers all year 12c. For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was dull, prices weak but no lower. We continue to quote: Spot, 16c; April, 21¼c; May, 22c; June 22¾c, for Eastern delivery.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, April 10.—The *Courier* says: The market was unusually dull yesterday, owing to the fact that those who were not present at Oil City were waiting to hear the result of the meeting. Following are the sales: Upper road—1,000 bbls spot at $3 20; 1,000 at $3 22½; 1,000, seller first six months, $3 42½; lower road—500 bbls seller first six months, at $3 30; 500, do, $3 35; 500, do, $3 32½; 300, do, $3 35; clinch $7 25@7 75. Horse shoe 30@35c.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Crude in bulk quiet and rather in buyers' favor; quoted 11¾@12c. Refined dull, but a fair amount of stock offering; sales 1,000 bbls at 21 5/8c; cases quiet and firm at 27¼@28c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—Refined quiet and firm; sales 500 bbls at 21½c; cases quiet and firm at 27¼@28c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—Crude quiet and steady. Sales 5,000 bbls refined to spot vessel at 21½c.

HORSEVILLE, April 10.—Market quiet and dull at $3 40.

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 10.—Market a little firmer but no change, at $3 40@3 50.

TITUSVILLE, April 10.—Market firm; spot held at $3 35.

OIL CITY, April 10.—Market not very active but more so than of late. Ordinary on lower road held at $3 40; 47 early at City at $3 45, irregular.

[By Pacific and Atlantic line.]

CORRYVILLE, April 10.—Market is looming up at $3 40.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—April, 21c bid; May, first half, 21¼c; May, last half, 21¾c; June 22¾@22¾c; July 23c.

PARKER'S LANDING, April 10.—Market quiet at $3 20 @3 25 ✠ 5-gallon dollg.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Refined 21¾c; crude in tank 12c; not much doing.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
A Smith	Sunbeam Oil Works	74
H. McKelvey	Citizens' Oil Works	459
H. McKelvey	Vesta Oil Works	145
R. S. Duncan	Kier's Oil Works	296
Parker & Thompson	Petroleum Oil Works	296
H. McKelvey	Vesta Oil Works	542
R. S. Duncan	Sterling Oil Works	296
H. McKelvey	Star Oil Works	486

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Sunbeam Oil Works	74	Citizens' Oil Works	459
Vesta Oil Works	690	Kier's Oil Works	296
Petroleum Oil Works	486	Sterling Oil Works	296
Star Oil Works	486		
Total			3,180

Cincinnati Coal and Coke Markets.

April 9.—The increase in the supply is about about 2,500,000 bushels, and we have a reduction in prices. The following were the ruling rates at the close:

Youghiogheny, per bush, afloat.....15c
Youghiogheny, per bush, delivered.....20c
Ohio river, per bushel.....13c
Ohio river, delivered, ✠ bush.....18c
Cannel, delivered, ✠ bush.....20c
Ashland, per bush, afloat.....13c
Gas Coke, at yards, ✠ bush.....14c
Gas Coke, delivered, ✠ bush.....19c
Hard Foundry Coke, delivered, ✠ bush.....20c

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 10.—Cotton firm; middling 23½c. Flour and grain unchanged. Mess pork buoyant but unsettled; $13 00 asked; spot sales at $14 00, buyer 3 months. Lard firm at 8¾@9c. Bulk meats unsettled; shoulders 4½c; sides clear 6¾@6¾c, asked; Bacon steady; fair 8¾c, asked; small sales. Bulk shoulders ½c less. Hogs firm at $4 25@4 50; receipts 1,000 head. Whisky advanced to 93@94c, latter the prevailing rate.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, April 10.—Tobacco stiff; sales 50 hhds. Bagging firm and quiet; medium to heavy 17@17½c. Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling 22½c. Flour firm and selling in small parcels $7 25. Grain firm, quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet but firm. Bacon shoulders, 5¼c; sides clear rib, 6¼@6½c; clear 7c.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 10.—Cotton dull and declined; low middling 21½c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, April 10.—Cotton active and advanced; low middling 22c.

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

April 9.—The demand has been quite active, with a limited supply, and prices have been firmly held for all kinds.

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL.

Hanging Rock, No. 1 per ton	$50 00@52 00
Hanging Rock, No 2	49 00@50 00
Hanging Rock, forge	00 00@48 00
Tennessee, No 1	00 00@50 00
Tennessee Forge	00 00@48 00
Missouri, No 1	00 00@51 00
Missouri, No 2	48 00@49 00

STONECOAL.

Missouri, No. 1 per ton	50 00@51 00
Missouri Forge	47 00@48 00
Ohio, No 1	48 00@49 00
Ohio Forge	43 00@49 00
Scotch Pig	00 00@00 00

COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.

Hanging Rock car-wheel	55 00@62 00
Missouri car-wheel	50 00@55 00
Red river car-wheel	50 00@55 00
Tennessee car-wheel	50 00@55 00
Alabama car-wheel	55 00@60 00
Blooms	90 00@100 00

NAILS.

With a light stock and good demand, prices have advanced 50c ✠ keg. The closing rates were as follows:

10d to 60d	$5 50@5 75 4d to 5d
8d to 9d	5 75@6 00 3d
6d to 7d	6 00@6 25 3d, fine
Cut spikes	0 00@6 25

ST. LOUIS.

Receipts of iron for the week ending Saturday, April 6, 1872:

Routes.	Ore, Tons.	Pig Iron, Tons.
St. Louis and Iron Mountain R. R.	4,965	845
Atlantic and Pacific R. R.	600	400
St. Louis, Van., T. H. and Ind		50
St. Louis, T. H. and Ind. R. R.		10
Ohio and Mississippi R. R.		250
Total tons	5,565	1,245

St. Louis Republican.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 110¾.

NEW YORK, April 10—P. M.

MONEY.

Money stringent. Early business was at ¾ to ¾ per cent. Closed firm at 1-16 to ⅛.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109½.

GOLD.

Gold closed up firm at 110¾. Loans from flat to 1-32 for carrying. Clearings $81,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

The Government bond market was generally steady. Offers amounted to about $3,500,000 at from 109 89 to 110 42; awards $1,000,000 at from 109 96 to 110 11.

Coupons 1881	115¾	5-20s, 1867	112¾
5-20s, 1862	112¾	Coupons 1868	113¼
5-20s, 1864	112¾	10-40s	108¾
5-20s, 1865	113¾	Currency 6s	115¾
5-20s, 1865, new	113¾	New 5s	110

STATE BONDS.

Mississippi	95¾	Virginias, old	54
Tennessees, old	66¾	North Carolinas, old	36
Tennessees, new	67	North Carolinas, new	29
Virginias, new	63		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Railway and miscellaneous speculation was generally weak and lower to-day. At the opening the market was firmer for a short time and prices rallied from ¼ to ⅝ per cent., but soon afterwards a heavy feeling set in and during the afternoon prices declined from ¼ to 5/8 per cent. The greatest fall was in Erie, Cincinnati, Columbus and Indiana Central, Northwestern common, Lake Shore, New York Central and Union Pacific. The heavy decline in Erie occasioned by the decline in Boston, where there is a growing stringency in the money market. The market at the close was very weak and down to the lowest prices of the day, with little disposition to sell in the entire list. Subscriptions to stock in United States National bank to-day amounted to over two millions.

Western Union	72¾	St. Paul	60¾
Quicksilver	37¾	do pref'd	89¾
Adams Express	97	Wabash	17¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	79	do pref'd	39
American Express	72¾	Fort Wayne	95¾
U. S. Express	72	Terre Haute	24
Pacific Mail	62¾	do pref'd	50
New York Central	97¾	Chicago & Alton	116
N. Y. Central scrip	95¾	do pref'd	120
Erie	63¾	Illinois Central	133
do pref'd	80	Union Pacific	37¾
Harlem	111	Sales	101,700
do pref'd	120	Union	91¾
Reading	97¾	Del. Lack. & West'n	108
Mich Central	115		
Cleveland & Pitts	91¾		
Northwestern	87¾		
do pref'd	98¾		
Rock Island	109¾		
N. J. Central	109¾		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, April 10, 1872.

FLOUR.—Extra spring active at $6 @7.

GRAIN.—Wheat—Steady and in moderate demand; No 2 spring $1 21¾@1 22¾. Corn—No 2 mixed quite and steady at 36¾@36¾c. Oats—No 2 stronger at 29@29¼c. Barley—No 2 all neglected and lower at 49½c.

PROVISIONS.—Mess pork—Firmer; $12 bid and $12 60 asked. Lard quiet at 8.40@8.42½c. Bulk meats, loose, a shade firmer per bid and western spring wheat brands and 50c on western red winter brands; others admit an advance on winter wheat flour, but will sell only at former quotations. Mill prices have advanced to the following: National, white wheat, bbls $6 50; sacks $6 00; Pan Handle, white wheat, bbls $5 50; sacks $5 20; Morning Glory, bbls $5 10; sacks, $4 80. Stores—Choice brands $5 50; good $5 25; bakers flour $5 00; Graham $5 50@5 75; fine $5 30.

FISH.—Lake herring $5 25 ✠ half bbl. White fish scarce at $8 per half barrel; trout, $5 50; Lake shore, $20; extra No. 1 bay $15; No. 2 shore, medium, $10; extra $14; No. 3, large, in half bbls $4 50@5 00, and $5 50 in bbl; Trout, $5@6 per bbl; medium, and 7c for large. New Labrador, split, $6 50@7 00; round, $6 50.

GRAIN.—Following are the receipts of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for the past forty-eight hours: Wheat, sacks.....1,302 | Rye, sacks.....308
Barley, sacks.....1,332 | Rye, sacks.....
Oats, sacks.....210

Under the continued light supply of wheat prices are firm and higher; red winter is held at $1 60@1 65; white 2@3c better. The oats market is hard to quote accurately, but 47@48c per bush for the ruling rates for car lots, with the usual advance from stores. Corn—are reported a sale of one car choice yellow sl'ed on track at 58c; car is held at 58@60c. Rye—Supply light, prices firm, and all offering finds ready sale at $1 10. Barley—There is little doing, the nominal rates being for fall 70@80c; spring 70@75c.

HAY.—The arrivals continue light and prices are firm. We are reported sales on wharf at $27 50@30 00 per ton.

HORS.—Supply light and prices firm. We quote: Ohio at 60@70c ✠ lb; old 70c sales ✠ lb.

HIDES.—In good demand at 9½@9¾c.

HONEY.—Sales at 22@30c ✠ lb.

LARD OIL.—No 1 extra 88@89c; No 2, 82@84c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 86@88c.

LIME.—Perrysburgh white $2 25 ✠ bbl; Cleveland $2 25; Easton $1 75; Belfast white $1 50.

MILL FEED.—Middlings $18 00@19 00; coarse $1 45 at 60; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal 75c ✠ bush.

PORK MEAT.—Good brands held at $15 ✠ bbl.

ONIONS.—Old onions are dull; sales at $3@3 25 ✠ bbl; good sets held at $2 50@2 75.

POTATOES.—There has been an advance, and prime peachblows are now held at 80@90c ✠ bush.

RAGS.—Sales at 2½@2¾c.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.—Sales of ¼-lb cans at $1 ✠ doz; ½-lb $1; 1-lb $6 ✠ doz.

SEEDS.—Clover seed is a shade lower $5 50@5 75; inferior $5 00@5 50; timothy $5 00; flax seed $1 85. Hemp seed is dull at $4 00@4 25 ✠ bushel.

SALT.—Is in demand, and we are reported sales 27 tons at wharf at $18 per ton and 20 tons oats straw at $20 per ton.

SALT.—Car load $1 85; store $2 00.

SUGAR.—Sales of Demerara at 13½c ✠ lb.

TALLOW.—Sales at 8@8½c per lb.

WILLOWS.—Sales 8-quicky at 10c.

WHEAT.—Higher and 92c common rectified 92@93; choice 94@95c; prime 96@97c; fancy 98@99c; old Monongahela whisky $1 00 ✠ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $6 00 as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 11, 1872.

REMARKS.—The crude market was dull, prices weak and very unsatisfactory; 9c would purchase a gallon of oil for most any delivery; even these low figures failed to bring out purchasers. The oil market appears played out.

CRUDE.

In the absence of sales we can only give the nominal rates, viz.: Spot, April or sellers option, nil July, 9c; B. O. till July, 10½c; buyers all year 12c. For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was dull, prices weak but no lower. We continue to quote: Spot, 16c; April, 21¼c; May, 22c; June 22¾c, for Eastern delivery.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, April 10.—The *Courier* says: The market was unusually dull yesterday, owing to the fact that those who were not present at Oil City were waiting to hear the result of the meeting. Following are the sales: Upper road—1,000 bbls spot at $3 20; 1,000 at $3 22½; 1,000, seller first six months, $3 42½; lower road—500 bbls seller first six months, at $3 30; 500, do, $3 35; 500, do, $3 32½; 300, do, $3 35; clinch $7 25@7 75. Horse shoe 30@35c.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Crude in bulk quiet and rather in buyers' favor; quoted 11¾@12c. Refined dull, but a fair amount of stock offering; sales 1,000 bbls at 21 5/8c; cases quiet and firm at 27¼@28c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—Refined quiet and firm; sales 500 bbls at 21½c; cases quiet and firm at 27¼@28c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—Crude quiet and steady. Sales 5,000 bbls refined to spot vessel at 21½c.

HORSEVILLE, April 10.—Market quiet and dull at $3 40.

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 10.—Market a little firmer but no change, at $3 40@3 50.

TITUSVILLE, April 10.—Market firm; spot held at $3 35.

OIL CITY, April 10.—Market not very active but more so than of late. Ordinary on lower road held at $3 40; 47 early at City at $3 45, irregular.

[By Pacific and Atlantic line.]

CORRYVILLE, April 10.—Market is looming up at $3 40.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—April, 21c bid; May, first half, 21¼c; May, last half, 21¾c; June 22¾@22¾c; July 23c.

PARKER'S LANDING, April 10.—Market quiet at $3 20 @3 25 ✠ 5-gallon dollg.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Refined 21¾c; crude in tank 12c; not much doing.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
A Smith	Sunbeam Oil Works	74
H. McKelvey	Citizens' Oil Works	459
H. McKelvey	Vesta Oil Works	145
R. S. Duncan	Kier's Oil Works	296
Parker & Thompson	Petroleum Oil Works	296
H. McKelvey	Vesta Oil Works	542
R. S. Duncan	Sterling Oil Works	296
H. McKelvey	Star Oil Works	486

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Sunbeam Oil Works	74	Citizens' Oil Works	459
Vesta Oil Works	690	Kier's Oil Works	296
Petroleum Oil Works	486	Sterling Oil Works	296
Star Oil Works	486		
Total			3,180

Cincinnati Coal and Coke Markets.

April 9.—The increase in the supply is about about 2,500,000 bushels, and we have a reduction in prices. The following were the ruling rates at the close:

Youghiogheny, per bush, afloat.....15c
Youghiogheny, per bush, delivered.....20c
Ohio river, per bushel.....13c
Ohio river, delivered, ✠ bush.....18c
Cannel, delivered, ✠ bush.....20c
Ashland, per bush, afloat.....13c
Gas Coke, at yards, ✠ bush.....14c
Gas Coke, delivered, ✠ bush.....19c
Hard Foundry Coke, delivered, ✠ bush.....20c

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 10.—Cotton firm; middling 23½c. Flour and grain unchanged. Mess pork buoyant but unsettled; $13 00 asked; spot sales at $14 00, buyer 3 months. Lard firm at 8¾@9c. Bulk meats unsettled; shoulders 4½c; sides clear 6¾@6¾c, asked; Bacon steady; fair 8¾c, asked; small sales. Bulk shoulders ½c less. Hogs firm at $4 25@4 50; receipts 1,000 head. Whisky advanced to 93@94c, latter the prevailing rate.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, April 10.—Tobacco stiff; sales 50 hhds. Bagging firm and quiet; medium to heavy 17@17½c. Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling 22½c. Flour firm and selling in small parcels $7 25. Grain firm, quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet but firm. Bacon shoulders, 5¼c; sides clear rib, 6¼@6½c; clear 7c.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 10.—Cotton dull and declined; low middling 21½c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, April 10.—Cotton active and advanced; low middling 22c.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1872.

City of Antwerp	April 11	Liverpool
Virginia	April 11	Liverpool
France	April 13	Liverpool
City of Brooklyn	April 13	Liverpool
Republic	April 13	Liverpool
China	April 17	Liverpool
Wisconsin	April 17	Liver

THE VERY LATEST.

HARRISBURG.

Republican State Convention.

HARMONY AND ENTHUSIASM.

Gen. Hartranft for Governor

HON. ULYSSES MERCUR FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

Gen. Harrison Allen for Auditor General.

A Full Electoral Ticket Chosen.

Delegates to the National Convention

Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention

The Governor Refuses to Sign the Apportionment Bill.

Lemuel Todd and Harry White Nominated for Congressmen at Large.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 10, 1872.

Temporary Organization.

The Convention met at noon, and was called to order by Mr. Errett, Chairman of the State Committee. The list of delegates having been called, on motion of Hon. Wm. B. Mann, Hon. Jos. S. Rutan was chosen temporary Chairman. Mr. Ruttan spoke of the importance of making a good, strong ticket, and nominating the best men of the party for delegates to the National and Constitutional Conventions. He said the delegates to the National Convention would be unanimously instructed for Grant—a declaration which elicited enthusiastic applause. Pennsylvania would be the battle ground in the Presidential contest, and this Convention must and would nominate a ticket which can be triumphantly elected in October.

The Committees.

The convention then proceeded to nominate Committees on Organization, Resolutions, etc., in which the delegates from Allegheny were assigned as telegraphed last night.

The Washingtonians.

Mr. Frazier, of York, presented a communication from the Pennsylvania Republican Association of Washington City, asking the admission of four delegates to seats in the convention. Opposition was raised from all parts of the house, but the communication was read, and the delegates admitted to the floor without the right to vote, many delegates voting against their admission even in that formal way.

A Sharp Debate.

Mr. Errett moved a committee of seven to report an Electoral Ticket and nominate delegates to the National Convention. This gave rise to a sharp debate, and was followed by a motion to amend by making the committee consist of one from each Senatorial district. The amendment was not agreed to, and the original motion was passed. The Chair appointed Messrs. Errett, Calhoun, Kemble, Minser, Mullin and Nates.

An Unheeded Protest.

Mr. Frick, of Montour, entered a protest against the appointment of delegates to the National Convention. The Chair ruled the speaker out of order, remarking that he could file the protest with the Secretaries of the Conventions.

A Point of Order.

Gen. Kountz, of Somerset, raised the point of order that the Convention should not appoint such committees pending permanent organization. The Chair ruled the point not well taken. Mr. Kountz appealed from the decision, when the Chair said the appeal could not be entertained unless reduced to writing. Here the matter was suffered to drop.

Delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

Colonel Mann, of Philadelphia, moved the appointment of a committee to nominate fourteen delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention. Agreed to, and among those appointed were Mann, Chairman; Mackey, Allegheny; Ewing, Washington; Hildebrand, Indiana, and Clarke, Warren.

At half past one the Convention adjourned until four o'clock, to give the committee time to prepare reports.

Permanent Organization.

The Convention reassembled at four o'clock, when permanent organization was effected with H. J. Reeder, of Northampton as President; Messrs. A. Hotson, John Paul and J. M. Shafer of Allegheny were among the Vice Presidents, and Bigelow and Morgan, Secretaries. Mr. Reeder, on taking the chair, made a short speech, enjoining care in the selection of candidates, and united and enthusiastic support of the ticket.

The Nomination for Governor.

On motion of Mr. Rutan, the Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for Governor. Hartranft and Ketcham were both nominated amid enthusiastic demonstrations of applause. Messrs. Indiana, Morrell, of Cambria, and General Lilly, of Carbon, were also nominated. General Albright, who nominated Lilly, almost immediately after withdrew his name, and seconded the nomination of Ketcham. A letter of declination from General White was read, stating that he did not wish to stand in the way of others simply to receive a complimentary vote. Colonel Jordan was not named. A ballot was then had, resulting in Hartranft, 87; Ketcham 61, Morrell 1. Enthusiastic demonstrations of applause followed the announcement of the result.

A motion to make Hartranft's nomination unanimous received several negative votes, which elicited hisses from all parts of the hall.

Supreme Judge.

The following names were suggested for Judge of the Supreme Court: William Butler, of Luzerne; Ulysses Mercur, of Bradford; Isaac G. Gordon, of Jefferson; Francis Jordan, of Bedford; E. Owen Parry, of Schuylkill; P. F. Smith, of Chester; Henry Green, of Northampton; Joseph O. McClaskey, of Clearfield; Henry W. Williams, of Tioga. First ballot—Butler, 33; Mercur, 27; Gordon, 28; Jordan, 22; Parry, 5; Smith, 9; McAnally, 5; Williams, 11; Green, Smith and Parry withdrew. Second ballot—Butler, 29; Mercur, 46; Gordon, 19; Jordan, 28; Williams, 19. Mr. Butler was then withdrawn, as he lived in the adjoining county to Hartranft. Third ballot—Mercur, 57; Gordon, 12; Jordan, 31; Williams, 23. Fourth ballot—Mercur, 70; Jordan, 41; Williams, 13; Gordon, 9. The nomination of Mr. Mercur was made unanimous.

Auditor General.

The following names were suggested for Auditor General: Edward Scull, Somerset; Colonel John M. Thompson, Butler; E. Hillingfelt, Lancaster; Gen. Harrison Allen, Warren; John M. Power, Lawrence; Jesse Merrill, Centre; L. Hewit, of Blair. A letter of declination was read from Mr. Billingfelt, and the name of Mr. Power was withdrawn. First ballot—Scull, 42; Allen, 57; Thompson, 14; Hewitt, 16; Merrill, 4. Second ballot—Allen, 77; Scull, 31; Thompson, 12; Hewitt, 19. Mr. Allen's nomination was vociferously applauded and made unanimous.

Speech of General Hartranft.

General Hartranft having been notified of his nomination, was conducted to the hall and delivered an address. After thanking the Convention and expressing his appreciation of the responsibilities of the position, he said if elected he would make every honest effort to perform his duty to this grand old Commonwealth, and to give the people an administration faithful to her highest and best interests. Speaking of the Republican party, he said it was now marshaling its forces for another struggle, and must pass through the usual political conflicts incident to a Presidential campaign, and will triumph as certainly and gloriously as did the army of the Union under the great flanker in its bloody march from the Rapidan to Appomarox. The speech was warmly applauded.

Remarks of Gen. Allen.

Gen. Allen was next introduced, and made a brief but vigorous speech, accepting the honor of the nomination, with a most positive determination to discharge with fidelity whatever duties may be devolved upon him.

The Electoral Ticket.

Major Errett, Chairman of the Committee to Nominate an Electoral Ticket and Delegates to the National Convention, reported as follows:

Electors at Large—First, Aholphus E. Borie; Second, John M. Thompson.

First District—James A. Bonham; Second—Marius A. Davis; Third—G. Morrison Coates; Fourth—Henry Bumm; Fifth—Theodore M. Wilson; Sixth—John M. Broomall; Seventh—Francis Shroder; Eighth—Mark H. Richards; Ninth—Edward H. Greene; Tenth—David Schoemaker; Eleventh—Daniel R. Miller; Twelfth—Leander M. Martin; Thirteenth—Theodore Strong; Fourteenth—John Passmore; Fifteenth—S. D. Freeman; Sixteenth—Jesse Merrill; Seventeenth—Henry Grady; Eighteenth—Robert Bell; Nineteenth—Jasper M. Thompson; Twentieth—Isaac Frazer; Twenty-first—Geo. W. Andrews; Twenty-second—Henry Lloyd; Twenty-third—John J. Gillespie; Twenty-fourth—James Patterson; Twenty-fifth—John W. Wallace; Twenty-sixth—Charles C. Boyd.

Delegates to the National Convention.

At large—Morton McMichael, Philadelphia; J. W. F. White, Allegheny; H. H. Bingham, Philadelphia; M. S. Quay, Beaver; Alternates, W. H. Jessup, Susquehanna; Robert Purvis, Berks; William H. Koontz, Somerset; Samuel B. Dick, Crawford.

First District—James N. Kerns, James Gillingham; Alternates, Wm. Dare, Wm. Pigeon.

Second—George H. W. Hall, John H. Shermer; Alternates, George H. Smith, Frank Green.

Third—George Truman, Jr., Wm. M. Bann; Alternates, Alex. M. Fox, E. H. Piller.

Fourth—Peter A. B. Widener, Charles T. Jones; alternates, Thomas Dolan, Wm. Leacock.

Fifth—John Barlow, Adam Albright; alternates, Samuel Stebbottom, Joseph Ferguson.

Sixth—Josiah Jackson, Wm. Ward; alternates, H. R. Steele, J. Temple.

Seventh—Amos Henderson, John Strohm; alternates, Wm. G. Care, R. W. Schenck.

Eighth—Samuel Frees, Wm. J. Moore; alternates, Harrison Maltzberger, Wm. D. Thomas.

Ninth—D. Heister, John G. Freeman; alternates, James L. Selfridge, Jacob Van Busstirk.

Tenth—C. Albright, John Williamson; alternates, John N. Stokes, John L. Schreiber.

Eleventh—William H. Smith, Whitmeyer; alternates, C. F. Schirdie, D. A. Beckley.

Twelfth—S. F. Barr, George M. Riley; alternates, C. M. Brown, P. Herpes.

Thirteenth—James A. Scranton, L. D. Shoemaker; alternates, G. F. Gaines, John McNish.

Fourteenth—U. C. Elisbra, P. M. Osterhout; alternates, L. F. Fitch, M. A. Rogers.

Fifteenth—Robert Foreman, Jerome H. Potter; alternates, L. H. Kerney, John W. Phillips.

Sixteenth—Edward Blanchard, David W. Wood; alternates, A. Wilcox, James K. Davis.

Seventeenth—Edward Scull, C. T. Roberts; alternates, Samuel McCalmont, Thompson Hollin.

Eighteenth—George B. Weistling, Joseph Pomeroy; alternates, John J. Crower, John M. Craith.

Nineteenth—W. D. Rogers, Thomas F. Gallagher; alternates, John J. Worley, W. J. Hitchman.

Twentieth—Brandt, W. H. Sashley; alternates, Peter Hiner, John F. Miller.

Twenty-first—J. K. Thompson, A. G. Henry; alternates, T. S. Wiggs, J. P. Norman.

Twenty-second—M. S. Humphreys, H. W. Oliver, Jr.; alternates, A. H. Gross, James Kelly.

Twenty-third—James L. Graham, H. M. Long; alternates, S. A. Neale, W. G. Gilmore.

Twenty-fourth—C. McCandless, Alex. Wilson; alternates, Henry Pillow, D. M. Boyd.

Twenty-fifth—A. R. McCartney, George K. Anderson; alternates, W. Holliday, John A. Dale.

Instructed for Grant.

The report concluded with a resolution instructing the delegates to cast the entire vote of the State for Grant. The report and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Mann, chairman to the committee to nominate delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention, reported the following:

William M. Meredith, J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; John Bartholomew, Schuylkill; William McAllister, Center; W. H. Armstrong, Lycoming; Wm. Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel K. Dimmick, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Airly, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie. The report was adopted, and the convention took a recess till seven and a half o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The convention reassembled, when Mr. Shannon, the chairman, submitted the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

The Governor Refuses to Sign the Apportionment Bill.

Pending the reading, a resolution was offered to appoint a committee of five to wait on the Governor and ascertain whether he would not sign the apportionment bill, and a somewhat bitter debate ensued, but the resolution was finally passed.

The committee waited on the Governor, and his reply was that he had given the matter careful consideration, and if the bill was signed at all it would not be until after the October election. This rendered necessary the nomination of two candidates at large for Congress.

The Resolutions Adopted.

Meantime the report on resolutions was read and adopted. Two resolutions were offered in addition to those telegraphed yesterday, one complimentary to Governor Geary, and the other declaring against any alienation of bonds of the sinking fund. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Congressmen at Large.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate two candidates at large for Congress. The names of Russell Errett, William D. Kelly, Glenni W. Scofield, William H. Koontz, Morton McMichael, William Elliott and James L. Graham were presented and withdrawn before a ballot. W. W. Ketcham, Harry White, Lemuel Todd, John T. C. Owen and D. J. Morrell were also nominated. Mr. Ketcham was nominated by acclamation as one of the Congressmen at large, and General Harry White was nominated on the second ballot as the other candidate, receiving seventy-seven votes. A motion was then made to substitute Judge Rowe, of Franklin county, as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in place of Harry White. Not agreed to.

A motion was made to continue in session a short time longer, until Ketcham and White were heard from, as doubts were expressed as to their accepting the Congressional nomination. Shortly after Mr. Niles, who had waited on Mr. Ketcham, conveyed his thanks to the Convention, and stated that he declined to accept, owing to the nature of his professional duties.

Another ballot was ordered, and resulted: Todd, 71, Albright 26, Morrell 10.

Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Mr. Gladstone Invited to Ireland.

LONDON, April 10.—A deputation from Belfast, Ireland, waited on Mr. Gladstone to-day, and presented to him an invitation bearing the signatures of three thousand of its citizens to visit that city, accept its hospitalities and deliver an address. The document handed to Mr. Gladstone heartily recognizes the great services rendered by him to Ireland and its people. The Premier, in his response, took occasion to speak at some length in explanation and defense of his Irish policy, and expressed a strong wish for the welfare of Ireland. He said it would be a great deprivation if he should find himself unable from the pressure of public duties to visit Belfast. He closed by accepting cordially the invitation as that of the whole rather than of a portion of the people of Ireland, and said he would communicate at a future time with the deputation as to the period of his visit.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

MADRID, April 10.—The movements of Carlists in Catalonia and Galicia, which it was believed indicated a general rising, are not so important as at first thought and will probably be speedily suppressed.

BERNE, April 10.—M. Giers, Russian minister to Switzerland, has presented his letter of recall to the President of Council. Giers is to be succeeded by Prince M. Gortschakoff, now first Secretary of the Russian legation.

PARIS, April 10.—Gambetta arrived at Brest to-day. He will continue his tour through Brittania. The Councils General of Departments of the Vosges and Cotes du Nord have passed votes of confidence in Thiers.

BERLIN, April 10.—Forty-seven thousand women of Alsace and Lorraine have addressed a petition to Bismarck, in which they ask that their fathers and sons may be exempt from service in the German army for a few years.

MADRID, April 10.—While a meeting of Internationals was being held in this city this afternoon, a body of police appeared and broke up the assemblage. Considerable excitement ensued, and the city was thrown into temporary confusion and alarm. There was no serious disturbance, however, and order was soon restored.

The Carlist bonds which appeared in Catalonia have all dispersed.

The Madrid journals all publish articles concerning the government of Chili for having given Col a Spanish vessel from unloading her cargo at Port Valparaiso, under the pretext that there was a truce only, and not peace between that country and Spain.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10, 1872.

DANA'S FIASCO.

The Naval Investigation Committee met this evening. James Murphy was sworn. Witness is a steam engine and boiler maker in New York; never gave Dana nor any one else any information concerning the Roach contracts, nor had he told any one he would build engines for the Tennessee for $300,000; never said the old machinery of the Tennessee was worth $40,000. By Mr. Archer—Never was on board the Tennessee; Eureka iron is worth ten cents, and Sligo iron nine cents a pound; never saw the contracts for the Tennessee. Donald McKay, sworn—Is a ship builder; has heard little about the Tenuessee's contract; would not make compound engines and guarantee fourteen and a half knots average speed for twenty-four hours on trial trip and give bonds for $500,000. Roach is a responsible man, and his sureties are good men; Roach has undertaken a big thing; such an achievement can hardly be done in the British navy; there is a difference of twenty-five to thirty per cent. in the cost of ship building in favor of outside shops. By Mr. Archer—Has been out of business two years; has built iron ships; is not thoroughly posted in the construction of compound engines; such engines have been used in England for five years; is not a judge of the cost of building a compound engine; would not undertake to build three engines at the price named and guarantee the rate of speed made in the Tennessee contract; there is a saving of twenty-five per cent. in the consumption of coal in running these engines. [Here there was a pause in the proceedings.] There being no witness present, and the sole conversation as to adjournment, Secretary Robison said he was entitled to have this matter closed or to go on. Nothing had been proved against him. There might be some question of construction of law, of which he was constitutional judge. A charge had been made against him more outrageous than had ever been made against any other public officer, or private citizen, and made recklessly not only to the committee but to the public. The accuser had been allowed the widest range, far on the verge of propriety, but he was glad he had had it. He had proved not a single thing against him. Men out of prison to-night by his forbearance had been allowed to send for witnesses. Yes, master and man, were free to-day by his forbearance, because he hesitated whether the public good required him to have him to dirty his fingers with such filth. Mr. Archer desired to have ex-Secretary Welles present, wishing to ask him several questions about the settlement of the Secor claims. After a brief conversation, Mr. Archer said he would telegraph to-night to Mr. Welles and get an answer, and would see acting Chairman Sargent to-morrow and tell him whether he wanted a sergeant-at-arms to go after Mr. Welles. The committee adjourned until Friday night.

TREASURER SPINNER TO BE REIMBURSED.

The Secretary of the Treasury transmitted a bill to the House to-day, with the recommendation that it pass, providing for an appropriation of $61,174, to reimburse Treasurer Spinner for losses incurred by embezzlement, &c.

A GOOD SHOWING.

The Secretary of the Navy sent a communication to the House to-day, which shows the proceeds of sales of the Navy Department since the 30th of June, 1865, to be $1,225,000, and that expenses of the department for the same time have not exceeded the appropriations. On the contrary, the sum of 874,027.65 has been refunded out of the appropriations and proceeds of sales.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

Was discussed at length in the House of Representatives to-day. During the discussion Mr. Coburn, of Indiana, suggested as a radical reform, and as a remedy for the evils of executive patronage, the Constitutional amendment offered by him two years ago, and which is as follows: "Congress may by law vest the election of all officers of the United States whose duties require them to reside in the several States, except Judges and officers of the Courts of the United States, in the people of the several States, districts and localities therein not in a state of insurrection and rebellion, in which they are by law required to reside, under such regulations as Congress may prescribe, subject to directions and regulations of the President of the United States and heads of departments, and to arrest, suspension and removal by the President of the United States." Potter, of New York, and McCrary, of Iowa, indorsed the principle of this amendment, which is pending before the Committee on Judiciary.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11, 1872, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear and pleasant weather will prevail on Thursday from the lakes to Florida, and eastward to the Atlantic; southerly winds and increased cloudiness are probable from the western Gulf to Kentucky; the barometer will continue falling over the Northwest, with increasing brisk southerly to easterly winds, and very probably rain, and extend on Thursday over the upper lakes region and Ohio valley. Dangerous winds are not anticipated, except possibly for the upper lakes.

POLITICAL.

Kansas Liberal Republican Convention.

TOPEKA, April 10.—The Liberal Republican Convention was held to-day. Resolutions were reported and adopted, and seven delegates appointed to the Cincinnati Convention. The list is headed by L. J. Parrott, and includes prominent men of the State, some of whom it is believed have not authorized the use of their names, being steadfast Republicans. Governor Brown, of Missouri, delivered an address which was listened to by a crowded house.

Grant Meeting in Brooklyn—Speech of Henry Ward Beecher.

NEW YORK, April 10.—A mass meeting of the friends of President Grant was held in the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-night. The building was well filled. N. B. Morgan presided. Letters were read from S. B. Chittenden and Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, favoring the renomination of Grant and Colfax. Resolutions eulogizing the administration and urging the renomination of Grant and Colfax were adopted amid hearty applause. Henry Ward Beecher was the principal speaker. He said, in order to have good government, men of standing in the community and sincerity in politics should come forward, ministers as well as laymen. But it was impossible to administer the government without politicians, and this should be no reproach to them. It is not on any hand regarded yet that the conflict before us is to be one between the Republican party and the Democratic party. What then is the issue before us? It is an issue within the Republican party itself. There has sprung up a breeze within it, and we have renowned orators and renowned orations. No man shall surpass me in gratitude to Mr. Sumner for the great work of his life. He will have a name and place in American history second scarcely to none. I am very glad that our emigrant population have a representative as pure, as wise, as sagacious and as eloquent as Schurz, and I listen whenever he speaks, believing, whatever may be my dissensions from him, that I am listening to the voice of an honest man. [Applause.] You may traduce and caricature him, but still I shall listen to anything he may say with profound respect. [Cheers.] The same is true of Senator Trumbull and the others. Now, they propose to meet in Cincinnati. What the result will be no man can foretell. If they can make certain great features of national policy clearer; if they can bring out into strong light certain impending necessities, you and I and every man will go with them, and we say in advance, "If you can raise up a moral power there that, acting on the Convention at Philadelphia, shall lift its platform higher than it would have been but for your action, we will hail your administration and accept your influence." [Great applause.] Mr. Beecher defended the Republican party at length; while he thought the administration had been guilty of some short-comings and mistakes, yet he believed on the whole that Grant was the best man in the party to occupy the White House. The speaker was loudly applauded on taking his seat.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamer Silesia, from Hamburg, arrived at New York yesterday.

The Union hotel at Saratoga has been sold to A. T. Stewart for $453,000.

Two colonies, numbering three hundred families, left Allentown, Pa., yesterday, for homes in Russell county, Kansas.

A formal test of the railroad bridge at Leavenworth, yesterday, was regarded as highly satisfactory.

Gen. Frank Cheatham announces himself a Democratic candidate for Governor of Tennessee.

Daniel Drew has offered to the New York M. E. Conference thirty acres of land at Carmel, and promises to erect buildings suitable for a collegiate institute. Accepted with thanks.

Sir Bache Cunard arrived at New York yesterday from Liverpool.

The Republicans of Albany claim that their candidate for Mayor, Mr. Jordan, was elected, but Thatcher, Democrat, will get the place through fraud.

Edwin Forrest, ill in Boston, has passed the crisis in his disease, and is now recovering rapidly.

Mullen, Parker & Co.'s paper mill, at Carlisle, Pa., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $45,000; insurance $30,000.

The steamer Dacian, of the Anchor line, which went ashore yesterday on Flint Rocks, Lamb Harbor, forty-five miles from Halifax, is a total loss, together with the greater part of a cargo valued at over $500,000. The crew and passengers were saved.

The National Convention of colored men assembled at New Orleans yesterday, and after organizing adjourned until to-day.

EXTENSIVE as is our trade with the Orient, it seems that the value of our commerce with South America is still greater. In 1870 our exports to China and Japan amounted to seven millions of dollars, and our imports to seventeen millions, a total of twenty-five millions; while our actual trade with Brazil and La Plata during the same period aggregated thirty-nine millions of dollars—eight millions exports and thirty-one millions imports. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* very pertinently calls attention to these facts, and expresses the hope that our commercial relations with these latter countries will be improved on every opportunity, since the articles obtained from them form the basis of a far more extensive home industry than those derived from the former.

WHEN are we to get the other cable between the United States and Europe? We talk so much was heard some time ago? According to the report of the Company owning the present lines there was a net profit of something like a million of dollars on last year's operations, three dollars out of every four being clear profit, and the dividend being ten per cent., after reserving a quarter of a million of dollars for a renewal fund. If, as is said, a fourth cable would probably lead to a reduction of the tariff from ten dollars to four for every ten words, and still leave a handsome profit on the instrument, the sooner it is safely laid and in successful operation the better for the people on both sides of the water.

THE new liquor law in Wisconsin provides that hereafter the inebriate is to be considered a criminal, liable to imprisonment for two months, or for as much longer a period as the costs of the action may remain unpaid. This, double and twisted with the Ohio law, ought to restrain the most violent drunkard in existence. If not, he should be turned loose in a whisky distillery, with a muzzle.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

April 10, 1872, 4:23 P. M.

Stations.	Rise. Feet.	Inch.	Fall. Feet.	Inch.
Cairo, Ills	1	4	0	0
Cincinnati, Ohio	0	0	0	2
Davenport	0	0	0	0
Louisville, Ky	0	10	0	0
Memphis, Tenn	0	5	0	0
Nashville, Tenn	6	0	0	0
New Orleans, La	0	1	0	0
Pittsburgh, Pa	1	6	0	0
Shreveport, La	0	4	0	0
St. Louis, Mo	0	1	0	0
St. Paul	0	0	1	6
Vicksburg, Miss	1	2	0	0

"Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.
Dash — indicates river closed.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

New Albany, Ind.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW ALBANY, IND., April 10, 1872.

The Robert Mitchell, Capt. C. A. Dravo, passed through Varble draw all O. K., with a good trip for New Orleans, this evening; also, the Arlington, Capt. Sam. Moore, for St. Louis, with a good trip. The Simpson Horner leaves to-night with twenty barges. P. VARBLE, Falls Pilot.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 10.—River standing at thirty-nine feet all day. A rise of fifteen feet from the falls. Sandy is expected to-night. Arrived—Emma C. Elliott, Memphis; Kate Putnam, Pittsburgh; Lawrence, Nashville. Departed—Robert Burns, Memphis; Chas. B. Church, New Orleans.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 10.—River rising fast; nineteen feet in the canal; seven feet in the chute; sixty-five feet four inches in the bridge. Descending boats passed through the draw. Clear and pleasant. Business active. Arrived—Arlington, Cincinnati; Bostona, Memphis; Lizzie Bell, Robert Mitchell, falls, New Orleans; Mollie Ragon, Cincinnati; Cornelia, falls, Tennessee river. Tow loads Simpson Horner, falls, New Orleans and Alice Brown, falls, White river.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, April 10.—The river has risen six feet in the past twenty-four hours and is still rising. Weather fair and pleasant.

Cairo.

CAIRO, April 10.—Arrived—Babcage from St. Louis; Belfast, New Orleans; Colorado, St. Louis; Alaska, New Orleans; Lumsden, Nashville; John H. Groesbeck, Cincinnati. Departed—Silver Moon, St. Louis; Babcage, Pittsburgh; Belfast, St. Louis and Alaska, Cincinnati. The river has risen three feet eight inches. Clear; thermometer 64.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—Arrived—Minnesota, Leclaire, Harry Johnson, Keokuk; Strader, Peoria; Brown and Durfee, Pittsburgh; Liberty No. 4, Continental and Henry Ames, New Orleans; Gen. Anderson, Tennessee river; Ben Accord and Stonewall Jackson, Cairo; City of Vicksburg, Storm, Illinois river; Utah, Arkansas river. Departed—Shreve, Red river; Harry Johnson, Keokuk; Kellogg and Richmond, New Orleans; Grand Tower, Memphis; L. P. Coates, Galveston, Friendship, Quincy; Liberty No. 4, Cincinnati. River still swelling slowly; weather clear and warm.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 10.—Clear and pleasant. River rising, but no apprehension of overflow. Arrived—Jessie, Jones river. Departed—Edinburgh, Red river; Bodman, New Orleans; R. C. Gray, Arkansas river; S. S. Merrill, St. Louis; Potomac, Armadillo, Cincinnati.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, April 10.—Up—Anna, Nick Longworth, Julia. Down—H. S. Turner, Kate Kinney, City of Alton, Mary Forsythe. River rising fast. Clear and pleasant.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10.—Sugar quiet; inferior 6¾c; common 7¾@8c; good to fair 9@9½. Molasses scarce; ordinary rebolled 40c; prime fermenting 42c; cistern bottom 52c. Whisky dull at 90@94c. Coffee quiet at 18¾@20¾c. Cotton firm; sales 2,000 bales; good ordinary 21 5-8c; low middlings 22½c; middlings 23½c. Receipts 4,056 bales. Exports—Liverpool, 1,023 bales; Barcelona, 1,100 bales; Antwerp, 1,000 bales. Stock 124,990 bales.

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. Thu

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Democratic State Central Committee of New York meets to-day for the purpose of designating the time and the place for the holding of a State Convention to choose delegates to the Democratic National Convention. It is thought probable that Mr. Belmont, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, will be present and give direction to the proceedings. The tone of the call is somewhat nonpassive, and the *World* announces its publication with the statement that "the Democratic party has never for a moment had a thought of dissolving its organization or relaxing its party discipline."

There is something in the tone of the Democratic papers just now that is positively ludicrous. For instance the following from the *World* of Tuesday:

The time when it is expedient to hold the Democratic National Convention may depend a great deal on the result at Cincinnati; and as it is desirable to proceed upon facts, instead of conjectures, the meeting of the Committee is wisely postponed until after Cincinnati shall have been heard from. Meanwhile, we suppose the Democratic press will think it prudent to refrain from discussing the time for holding the Convention. The Committee itself could not form an intelligent opinion, and nobody can form an intelligent opinion, on this point, in advance of the action at Cincinnati, which may turn out of no political consequence, but may, on the other hand, give shape and color to the politics of the next four years, and be the means of putting the ship of state on the right course for the next quarter of a century. Without committing ourselves to anything so contingent, let us hopefully watch and wait.

A Washington dispatch says: For some days past the manipulators of the wires in the liberal Republican movement here have been very active in setting pegs for the Cincinnati Convention, and this afternoon they held an important conference at the Capitol. There were present Senators Schurz, Trumbull, Tipton and Fenton, besides Colonel Grosvenor, ex-Governor J. M. Ashley, and several other gentlemen of prominence. Reports were presented from nearly all the States, showing that there would be a much larger attendance at Cincinnati than was at first supposed. There was little talk about candidates, although there can be no doubt there has been an understanding between them as to the course to be pursued in the matter. The feeling was for pushing Trumbull for the nomination, but for abiding in good faith by the action of the Convention should Judge Davis or Charles Francis Adams be named. Sumner and Logan were not present, but it is well understood that they will give a hearty support to whatever the others may do for the good of the coalition. The arrangements for the Convention at Cincinnati, so far as this end of the line is concerned, were completed, and in a few days an announcement will be made of the time and place where delegates from the Southeast can secure their credentials and procure half fare tickets to Cincinnati. Senator Fenton, who is the head and front of the movement here, and is doing the organizing, declares that the prospects are exceedingly bright, much more so than a week or two ago.

Some friends of Chief Justice Chase are going to hold a conference meeting in Parkersburg on the 15th, to see what the chances are for making him President this year, and all there is to it. The gathering is wholly of a tentative nature—a feeler put out with special reference to the approaching convention at Cincinnati. Mr. Chase, we are told, does not desire the nomination, though he would take it if it came in such a way as to be a call of the general wish of his countrymen." If a greater or smaller number of gentlemen choose to go to Parkersburg on the 15th, and as much possible candidacy there is no harm done. But so far as practical results are concerned, it looks a little like wasting time and breath.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: "Those gossips who are pretending that Andrew G. Curtin is coming home from Russia to take part in the opposition to President Grant, are much mistaken. He knows too well the feelings of the people of Pennsylvania, who still love and honor him, to think of abandoning Grant. Their personal and official relations are of the most friendly character, and if Governor Curtin comes home in time for the campaign, it will be to advocate, not to oppose, the re-election of our worthy President.

Senator Logan says that the published statement that he has declared his intention of supporting the Cincinnati movement, and that he will go to the Convention, is untrue. At the proper time, he says, the country will know what his political views are and whether he will sustain the present administration or the ticket which may be nominated at Cincinnati.

The Boston *Post's* correspondent at Washington professes that the prospect for the Cincinnati Convention, as the means of controlling the Presidential question, is now overwhelming. The response, he says, leaves nothing to doubt on this point. He says: "There is unanimity in the opinion that the platform should be very brief, and include merely clauses sustaining the Constitution as it is, tariff for revenue only, general amnesty, civil service reform and local self-government." As to the candidate he adds: "Notwithstanding the strength of Judge Davis as an available candidate, the growing belief in reference to Senator Trumbull, the opinion of the shrewdest politicians is that the Convention may yet select as a candidate for President some one who has not been named for consideration on that occasion.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* is in grave doubt what is going to happen, everything in its estimation depending on an "if," thus:

"If the Cincinnati Convention is a success—if it nominates a good ticket—if the great guns who will be there can be induced to shoot elsewhere than into each other—if the grave Senator from Missouri,